The Weekly Post.

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SYMPTOMS.

"He is sure possessed, madam."
—*Twelfth Night.*

If, when you hear a certain lady's name,
You feel your pulses give a sudden start,
Or blush, as if some secret sense of shame
Had stirred, just then, the currents of your heart;
And if that name—to put it rather strong—
In euphony seems very much above
All other names—I think I can't be wrong
To venture the opinion, you're in love!

If, when at last, by some auspicious chance,
You meet the lady at a ball or play,
You shrink abashed before her modest glance,
And quite forget the words you meant to say;
And if, moreover, gazing at her hand,
You wish upon that hand you were a glove,
It isn't very hard to understand
See ("Romeo and Juliet"), you're in love!

If with two ladies, on a summer's day,
You sit alone, at luncheon or at tea,
And think if *one* of them were but away
(A mile or so), how happy you would be;
Yet find your wits in such a giddy whirl,
You scarcely speak to her you're thinking of,
But prattle gayly with the other girl—
There's reason for supposing you're in love!

If, all at once, your amatory pen
(Which ne'er before attempted lyric lines,
Excepting moon—bane of gods and men!)
To fervid song and madrigal inclines,
Wherein you rashly rhyme of "youth" and "truth,"
And call your subject "darling," "duck" or "dove,"
Or sadly beg some cruel lady's ruth—
The symptoms is unfailing—you're in love!

If of her sex no other you can find
One half so bright or beautiful as she;
If to her failings you are wholly blind
(The faults, I mean, that other people see);
If in her "pug" you see a "Grecian nose,"
And never doubt the angel bands above
Are silent when she sings—you may suppose,
Beyond the slightest question, you're in love!
—John G. Saxe, in The Galaxy for Sept.

THE PIANO TUNER'S STORY.

"You are a pair of precious young fools, and that's the best I can find to say about you!" said Aunt George.

Her name was Miss Georgianna Anderson; but the sweet abbreviation "Georgie" was never used to her; as soon might one think of venturing on familiarities with a bishop! Everybody called her 'Aunt George;' and, as she walked with a measured, heavy tread, like a grenadier, the name didn't seem at all inappropriate.

She was Lizzie's Aunt George—not mine. And she had brought Lizzie up in her queer, downright fashion, never giving her a kiss or a caress, or an endearing word, yet withal being kind to her after her own way.

I wish I could describe Lizzie Anderson to you as she really was. A little, dimpled, blue-eyed creature, with long, shady lashes, and a shy way of looking at you, like a child; a girl whose voice was low and flute-sweet, and who moved about quietly and noiselessly, like a sweet spring wind rustling the flowers. And only eighteen, too; that was what aggravated Aunt George the most of all.

"I wasn't married until I was five and thirty!" said Aunt George; "but you young people can't be contented without rushing headlong into the vortex. It would be different if you were rich; but, dear me!" and she rubbed her nose perplexedly, "Joe Is nothing on earth but a poor piano-forte tuner, and you haven't one solitary penny of your own, Lizzie."

"We shall be very economical, Aunt George," Lizzie answered, cheerfully.

"And you'll have to be," answered the old lady, grimly.

It is my intention to be perfectly frank with the reader. I shall not disguise from him the fact that I had, in our confidential talks, asked Lizzie if she thought Aunt George would do anything for us in a pecuniary way.

"Oh, dear no!" Lizzie had answered, shaking her brown curls in a most decided fashion. "She always told me never to expect anything from her; and besides, Joe, she has really nothing to give!"

There was no getting over these two facts, taken either together or separately.

"There's one comfort, Lizzie" said I stoutly; "we are young and strong and brave-hearted, and we'll not ask aid of anybody."

"Of course we won't Joe," said Lizzie, her blue eyes sparkling like dew-wet violets at sunrise.

I did wish, once or twice, that my business had been something more lucrative than piano tuning; but it was what I had been brought up to, and had a pretty good run of custom on the whole; and, as Lizzie said: "A little will go a great way when you are careful of it."

"You'll see, Joe," she added, blithely, "that I shall make a splendid housekeeper.

We had just seventy-five dollars to furnish our little second floor with; but I can assure you our two rooms looked delightfully cozy, with the red and green carpet, and neat stained furniture. Lizzie said it looked exactly like a doll's house, and perhaps she wasn't very far wrong.

"Such a pair of fools!" reiterated Aunt George, in a prophetic mood; "but there's one comfort—It won't last long."

"Why shouldn't it, Aunt George?" asked Lizzie, coloring and smiling in that pretty, flower-like way of hers.

"Humph!" said Aunt George. "If you come to that, why don't the sunshine last forever?"

"So it might if there were no clouds," Lizzie answered, softly.

"Ah, child!" sighed Aunt George, "you're young now, so enjoy it as much as you can. We can't be young twice over, more's the pity."

So we were married quietly, as became our humble estate and moderate expectations, and went to spend a few days in the country, where I had a sister living on a breezy, old-fashioned farm. Do you think Lizzie and I will ever forget those days, even if we live to be as old as Methuselah?"

It was a November evening when we came to the "doll's house," where the red merino draperies glowed warmly in the ruddy shine of the fire, and the tin kettle was singing out its homely way of welcome.

"Lizzie," said I, softly, "are you glad to come home?"

And she answered, more with her eyes than her lips, "Oh, so very, very glad! for we are going to be happy here. I know it as well as if I saw all the years stretched out before me on a map."

Our first year was very blissful especially after the baby came to make our lives musical, with his little cooing voice; but after that the hard times came. Not that we repined. Lizzie and I were brave to endure whatever we could bear together, yet it went to my heart to see her growing pale and thin, through sitting up at night to sew and earn a little extra money, because my business was dull. And, almost before we knew it, the bills began to accumulate, and rent got behind.

"This won't do, Joe," said Lizzie, gravely. "We must do without meat."

"That is nothing," said I, laughing, although I felt little enough inclined to be mirthful; "but we cannot very well do without a roof over our heads."

"Don't fret, Joe, said my little heartsome wife. "We shall not want. Something will be sure to happen."

"But what can happen, Lizzie? The days of miracles are over.—There are no Elijah's and ravens in these times."

"Yes, there are, Joe," said Lizzie, cheerfully, "although we don't always know it at the time. There is an order for you to tune a piano up in South street; isn't that a 'raven?'

And she held the little strip of paper triumphantly up before me.

When I came back from South street Lizzie met me at the door with humid eyes and a troubled face.

"What is the matter?" I cried out, anxiously. "Lizzie—not the baby? Nothing has happened to him?"

"No," Lizzie answered; "he is quite well, and fast asleep, like a little white lamb. But—Aunt George is dead."

"Aunt George!" I repeated vacantly.

"Yes; she died this morning, and I could not be sent for in time to receive her last breath. Oh, Joe, she was very, very kind to me."

Are we men naturally so selfish, or was I, hunted and driven by want, an exception to the ordinary rule? For I confess that as Lizzie stood there looking tearfully up into my face the first thought that followed the entrance of this unexpected news into my brain was: Would Aunt George leave us anything? I supposed Lizzie was her sole living relation, and surely, in all these years, though her income was small, she must have saved something. But I am thankful to remember that I never told Lizzie what was in my mind.

"She was very old, dear," I said, striving to comfort my grieved wife; "over three score and ten. It is the allotted age of humanity, and you know she had grown to be very feeble."

"And I know she is better off," said Lizzie; "but, Joe, she is all the mother I ever had."

We went to Aunt George's funeral, and her will was read—a very brief document—in which she bequeathed her simple household furniture and belongings to a nephew in Wisconsin, and "to Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Allen, as a token of the affectionate remembrance of the deceased, her piano."

A tuneless, jangling instrument, half a century old, with carved spindle legs, ornaments of inlaid brass, and keys as yellow as Aunt George's own complexion. I laughed contemptuously when I heard the words But Lizzie laid her hand gently on my arm.

"It was Aunt George's, dear," she said, softly, "and we must cherish it for her sake. Besides," in a whisper, "Think how it will amuse the baby."

And that was the end of all my expectations of an inheritance from Lizzie's Aunt George.

The old piano was duly carted home the next day. If it had been a fashionable instrument, of modern make, they could never have gotten it up the narrow staircase; but it looked quite friendly and home-like opposite the fire-place, its lank proportions covered by a faded green cloth.

I shrank back with a little grimace as Lizzie touched the keys to make the baby laugh.

"Of course it is out of tune, Joe," she said, merrily; "but you'll soon set that right. And I shall rub up my practice again in no time."

It happened to be a very dull time just then; so I had nothing else to do but to take Lizzie's advice; and in just half an hour I had the old instrument nearly dissected, much to Mr. Baby's edification, as he sat gravely on the floor in the midst of the interior developments of the ancient piano.

And now comes the most marvelous part of my story.

All piano tuners know that when you take away the front piece above the key-board there is a hollow place of considerable extent, in any instrument of ordinary size. And as I stopped to blow the dust away from this place I saw a bundle or roll of bank notes fastened round with a yellow slip of paper, on which was written: "For my niece, Lizzie."

"Lizzie!" I cried, breathlessly. "Lizzie!" and she was at my side in an instant.

And, if you will believe me, there were $5,000, the accumulated savings of Aunt George's frugal life; and this was what she had meant by giving her piano to us.

That $5,000 was the starting point of the snug little fortune we have since scraped together, and if Aunt George could know how much her bequest has done for us, I think it would do her kindly heart good.

MISTAKEN KINDNESS.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes: One day I sat in the New York express, and saw an elderly lady come aboard. Carefully, in the dim religious atmosphere, she put an umbrella in the rack and deposited a paper bundle and some handbags and baskets on the seat before her. Then, as she settled herself, the darkness was increased by the bulk of a man in the doorway, who asked if Mrs. Stebbens was in that car. The elderly woman rose: "That's my name." She got a telegram from the man, managed to read it, and shrieked out, "Let me get off!" and get off she did. Two or three officious persons rushed down the platform to get her trunk out of the baggage car, and a gentleman raised the window and transferred basket and bags to the porter outside. We were just in motion, gaining the mouth of the cavernous depot, when in the returning light I spied the old lady's umbrella and one more small bag. The window was still open, and, with a wild desire to benefit my sex and do a benevolent act, I fired the umbrella and shot the bag on to the receding platform and fell back with a pleasing sense of performed duty. And then—then a large, aggressive-looking man opened the door and began poking in and under the empty seat; the gentleman opposite asked pleasantly if he'd lost anything. My hair stood up as he replied, "Why, I left my satchel and umbrella in this seat." Oh, how beautiful the landscape outside after one imploring glance at the man across the way!

A BOSTON LADY'S EXPERIENCE.

[Ellsworth American.]

Mrs. A., who resides in one the fine mansions on the Black Bay, liked the reading of one of those advertisements that appear daily in one of our papers, which told of a lovely spot in New Hampshire which was "just the place to spend a few weeks in summer," so she corresponded at once with the parties, and made arrangements to go up and board with them, but forgot to add when she would be there. One morning she left Boston on the first train, after receiving a promise from her husband that he would soon join her. About 2 in the afternoon she reached, as she thought, her place of destination, but upon inquiry found that there were five hours ride by stage in store for her. This announcement quite nettled her, as in giving directions this fact had not been mentioned, but she engaged passage on the stage, which proved to be a two-seated wagon, on which she started off alone, with one of those good-natured though rough stage-drivers often found in the country, who know everybody's business, talk with their passengers as though they were old acquaintances, and persist in asking questions until they have learned their names, where they are from, where they are going, and how long they intend to stay. He at once entered into conversation with Mrs A., in the usual style, and when he learned where she was going and for what purpose, he gave a low whistle and said, "Wal I guess I can reckon on you for a passenger back to-morrow." When she questioned her informant as to what he knew of the place and people, he said, "Oh, they are good enough I spose, but it is the lonesomest place you ever saw." She was feeling very home sick when they drove up to a large farm-house, a desolate looking place with no paint on the building, not a blind on the house, half of the windows were without curtains, and there was not a tree or shrub or flower to be seen in the little field that enclosed this dreary habitation. It was hard work to keep back the tears, while she begged the driver not to leave her there, but he said, "Why, dear woman, to stop here is the only thing you can do, for there is not a hotel within ten miles; so with a heavy heart she alighted, tired and hungry, and the driver rapped away on the front door with his whip, but received no response, so they went around to the back door, and their encountered a man with a pail full of milk in each hand. Upon being imformed who the new comer was, the farmer said, "Wal, now, haint, that tu bad? We didn't think you'd come so soon, and my old woman has gone away; but never mind, she'll be here in the morning." Before the driver left the lady spoke low, and charged him not to forget her on the morrow, for she should return with him. When left alone with the farmer, he invited her into the house and shower her supperless to her room; but what a room it was—no carpet on the floor, no paper on the walls, nor a lock on one of the doors. As soon as she was left alone she threw herself on the bed and cried until she fell asleep. When she rose the next morning, she saw a female gliding about the house, and upon inquiring learned to her horror that she had been left alone in that great house all night, while the host drove miles away after his "old woman." Soon after the stage came rattling along, and despite the urgent entreaties of the homespun couple, Mrs. A., jumped aboard, and she now declares that it was the happiest moment of her life when she was once more seated behind the good natured stage driver.

A NOTHERN GIRL'S OPINION OF SOUTHERN GIRLS.

[Miss Constance Fenimore Wolston in the Cleveland Herald.]

You can tell a Southern girl at once. She is rounder than her Nothern sisters, indeed she is never thin or lank; she walks with a languid step, and all her movements are slow and indolent; she is never alert. She has fine soft eyes, with a serene expression, very different from the quick, keen eyes of the North; she has not the beautiful red and white complexion of New York and New England; rather is she sallow, with a few rose tints; you might call her cream color. She never looks anxious, no matter what happens; she does not think she can help matters by her advice or interference, but sits back calmly and leaves everything to "brother," or "pa," pronouncing the later word in a way I defy a Northern girl to imitate. The word might be used as a shibboleth; it is not exactly "pay" but half way between that and the sound of "a" in "cat." Our Southern girl dresses picturesquely rather than trimly, and has brighter colors and more floating ends and curls about her than a Northern belle allows. She has pretty, plump hands, but she is not particular about the gloves that cover them—I mean particular compared with Fifth avenue rules. In short, she is a more voluminous sort of a girl in every way, and cares less about "the fashion." She has one decided advantage over the Northern girls, however, and that is her voice; it is sweeter and lower, a little trainante, perhaps, but essentially gentle and womanly.

LATE TO CHURCH.

Along the road, on either side,
The elder boughs are budding,
The meadow lands a rosy tide
Of clover bloom is flooding;
The sunny landscape is so fair,
So sweet the blossom-scented air,
That when I went to church to-day
I could but choose the longest way.

Loud sang the bobolinks, and round
The milkweed flowers the bees were humming.
I sauntered on, but soon I found
Behind me there was some one coming.
I did not turn my head to see,
And yet I knew who followed me
Before Tom called me—"Kitty! stay,
And let me share with you the way!"

We did not mind our steps grew slow,
Or notice when the bell stopped ringing,
Or think of being late, but, lo!
When we had reached the church the singing
Was over and the prayer was done,
The sermon fairly was begun,
Should we go in, should we stay out,
Press boldly on, or turn about.

Tom led the way, and up the isle
I followed—all around were staring—
And here and there I caught a smile;
I tried to think that I was not caring:
And yet I blushed, I know, and showed
A face that like a poppy glowed,
For every one seemed saying, "Kate,
We all know why you are so late!"

Another Sunday, come what will,
I mean to be at church in season:
But to regret this morning still,
I trust I never shall have reason;
For should I wear a wedding dress
A year from now, perhaps you'll guess
What Tom said to me when, to-day,
We walked to church the longest way?

NEW THINGS IN WOMAN'S DRESS.

[Lucy Hooper's Paris Letter to the Phila. Telegraph.]

The most fashionable shade for the coming winter is apparently to be a very dark green—that is, for walking dresses, and demi-toilettes; Silver-gray will also be much worn. Felt is to retain the popularity which it acquired for bonnets last winter. The favorite trimmings will be the ostrich plumes, small bright-tinted birds, and wings. The tightly tied-back apron over-skirt is to be discarded in favor of very long tunics nearly touching the ground in front, looped up at the sides, and slightly draped behind. Ladies are no longer to look like walking umbrella cases, a certain amount of fullness being restored to the skirts, and there is even talk of introducing small-sized crinoline for the bottom of dresses merely.

Just at present it is the height of style for a lady not to be able to put her hand in her pocket unless she stands up, and as to picking up anything from off the floor without bursting some half a dozen straps and ties, that seems a total impossibility.

I have recently seen some dresses that are to be forwarded to a beautiful California bride. The wedding dress is of richest white satin, falling in an immensely long train behind, which train is bordered with a single narrow plisse flounce of satin. The front is drawn in transverse drapery, and is crossed with two garlands of orange blossoms, terminating in small bouquets at the left side. From below the upper garland falls a finger-wide ruffle of point lace of bewildering fineness, while the lowest garland heads a narrow plisse of white tulle over a plisse flounce of satin. The corsage is high in the neck, with sleeves of point lace and white net, terminating at the waist with a ruffle of lace. A jabot of lace and a fan-shaped arrangement of lace on the basque behind form the only ornamentation of the corsage. The veil is of white tulle; the wreath, of course, of orange blossoms. The traveling dress is of dark green silk and of black and white tiny-checked foulard. The waist is of green silk, with a sleeveless jacket of foulard, trimmed with gray and green fringe, attached on the breast with a bow of green ribbon. The underskirt is of green silk, bordered with three narrow plisse ruffles, the lowest and uppermost of silk and the middle one of foulard.

Over this is worn a tunic of foulard bordered with a rich gray and green fringe. This tunic is so long in front as nearly to touch the ground; it is looped up at the sides and is slightly draped behind, and is trimmed up the front with bows of green silk, their edges finished with heavy green fringe. With this toilette is to be worn a hat of black rice straw, turned up behind, with a rosette of green silk, and trimmed with green ostrich feathers and a single small brown bird. Parasol of black and white foulard, with a bow of dark green ribbon. Boots of black and white silk check, tipped with patent-leather and with four tiny straps across the instep, with a black button on each. Cashmere is only to be used for demi-toilette costumes and traveling mantles. Lace, wide silk braid, and fringe, the latter of silk and chenille, are to be the favorite trimmings. Jet has vanished entirely. The new style of walking dresses will probably prescribe short skirts again, for which sensible innovation we unfortunate beings, who have become worn out with holding up our heavy-trimmed skirts all spring and summer long, have every reason to be thankful. Out door wraps show a tendency to return to the half-fitting, jaunty jackets of a few years back, which had the merit of being adaptable to almost any figure or style.

MIXED MARRIAGES AT BAGDAD.

The Ottoman authorities require that the Indian Mahometans and Afghans who are British subjects and domiciled at Bagdad, and who marry Ottoman subjects, should follow the nationality of their wives, and should consequently be liable to military service and the Ottoman laws generally. Sir Henry Elliot has been engaged in the consideration of this question for some time past, and has addressed a communication to the Porte to the effect that the carrying out of such an order would be not only contrary to the Capitulations, but to the Ottoman law itself, which provides that in the case of mixed marriages the wife shall follow the nationality of her husband, as well as the children born of such marriages. The Porte replied that the law in question could not be applied in this case, seeing that considerations of policy militated in favor of an exception being made in the case of the vilaet of Bagdad, and that the Government could not permit the formation of a foreign nucleus in that province, which might eventually become a large colony, professing the same religion as the inhabitants, but living under a different jurisdiction. The English Embassy has not replied to this last communication. For the present, the marriage of Turkish women with English Mahometan subjects will not be forbidden, as in the case of the Persians, but with the condition *sine qua non* that the husband shall follow his wife's nationality.—[Levant Herald.

RELICS OF ANCIENT WARFARE.

The Moniteur de l'Armee says: Some workmen occupied at the chateau of Conda, in Normandy, have just found some cannon balls of granite, probably thrown by the English when that castle was taken by them, in 1417. Those spheres were found, as might be supposed, very defective projectiles, as they they were made on the spot or in the quarries, and the exact weight could not be correctly judged; the centre of gravity was, besides, not always in the middle. Consequently neither the range nor the aim could be always calculated with precision. They were for that reason fired from a great elevation. In 1428 a stone cannon ball, discharged from the tower of Notre Dame, at Orleans, killed the earl of Salisbury on the opposite side of the Loire. Some of these projectiles used during one memorable occasion are still preserved in the same city; two of them measure over thirteen inches in diameter, and their weight exceeds 200 pounds. The journal of the siege of that battle relates in fact, that on the 1st of December, 1428, the English batteries threw against the town balls weighing nearly 200 pounds. On the 29th of January, 1429, Lancelot de Lisle, who commanded the English, had his hand carried off by a stone shot from the walls.

A DISHONEST TREASURY GIRL.

[Balt. Sun Post.]

WASHINGTON, August 13.—An incident occurred at the Treasury Department to-day. One of the female counters in that bureau yielded to the temptation to steal a twenty-dollar greenback. Knowing that the deficit would be ascertained without fail before 3 o'clock, she made haste to shield herself by reporting that she had discovered a deficit of that amount. At once the most rigorous examination was made, but in vain, to find who was responsible for the loss. The excitement that prevailed in the cash-room when the $47,000 loss was announced was repeated on a small scale in Mr. Carter's bureau. Finally the woman who had stolen the bill arose from her seat and passed out of the room. In doing so the stolen bill slipped from the place where it was concealed on her person and fell to the floor, leading to her detection. She confessed her crime, but told such a pitiful story of poverty and destitution and pressing wants of a family dependent upon her for support that she was permitted to retain her situation upon promise not to do so again. Subsequently notice was served upon the employes of the bureau that a repetition of the offense by any one would certainly meet with the severest punishment.

"SHOO FLY"

How a man in bed will fight the flies these fine mornings! First they get him on the feet—he dozes—he kicks. Soon he covers up these extremities. They make explorations down his arms and play at tag on the back of his hands. He dozes still—he flops his arms from side to side. No use; the tormentors are off only to return the next second. Sufficiently awakened to realize the cause of his disquiet, he pulls the sheet up tight to his neck and drops off again. Now they perambulate his cheeks, they tickle the corner of his eye, they boldly mount his nose and race down the sides, they try to force an entrance to his mouth, they even play base ball in his ear. He dozes still—he slaps frequently and frantically, he turns, he twists, and eventually pulls the clothes entirely over his head. Now it waxes warm. A foot slips out of the cover and is speedily attacked by the greedy little pests and so on. It varies with a man's temperament and his physical ability to withstand slow suffocation, how long he submits to this torment, but in the end the fly always conquers, and the man is forced to get up at an unreasonable early hour. Reader, you know how it is yourself.

A LOVER ROBBING HIS PROSPECTIVE BRIDE.

George W. Austin and a young lady from Rouseville, N. J., to whom he was engaged to be married, and the expectant bride's mother, landed in Newburgh a few days ago, and started on the following morning for Little Britain and other places for a two weeks' trip. At Little Britain they stayed at farmer Kernschan's house, and there the prospective mother-in-law lost her pocketbook. Then they went to Isaac Whittier's and soon Whittier announced that he had lost a valuable silver watch. The young lady also missed her watch at this place. Then they returned to Newburgh and stopped in a private family. The inmates soon ascertained that several articles had been stolen from them, and hearing of the loss of the other property suspected Austin and had his valise searched. In it were the missing articles, and in the police station Austin acknowledged he had taken them.—[N. Y. Sun.

MISS MARGARETHA Wappner, in her book of travels, "The North Star and the Southern Cross," pronounces Japanese civilization a humbug, and the people scoundrels.

THE HOUR-GLASS.

Sparkling, dancing downwards,
Merrily drop the sands,
While the golden hours so gaily pass,
Amid rose, and lily, and soft green grass;
Wherefore so eager to turn the glass,
Oh dimpled baby-hands?

Glittering, flashing downwards,
In the glow of the April sun,
Ah, sweet white fingers, and sky-blue eyes,
And cheeks as rosy as western skies;
'Tis pity in Youth's first Paradise,
That the sands so swiftly run!

Stealing forever downwards,
Grey tinging their virgin gold,
Pulses still quiver, and hearts still beat,
But the road grows hard for the tired feet;
Surely the sky had more warmth and heat,
And the sands showed brighter of old!

Dropping drearily downwards,
The evening is well-nigh o'er,
The brightest and best the river have crossed,
The bolt is shot, and the venture lost;
The barque on the last long wave is tossed,
The glass needs to turn no more.
—All The Year Round.

THE FASCINATIONS OF FLORIDA.

The Albany Argus has a correspondent in Florida who, in a recent letter, writes: The waters of Florida are very intricate, and a mystery to me, and I think will always remain so. You will be told that this is river so and so. You sail up a little way, and suddenly run in another stream running in a different direction. The more I tried to separate them the more I was confused, and at last gave it up in disgust. I had always supposed what was called Indian river was an actual river; it is nothing of the kind. It is a large sound of salt water, with one or two narrow entrances, and about one hundred and seventy miles in length. We got lost several times among the perfect labyrinth of passages in Jupiter Narrows, but we at last emerged into Indian river. We made about thirty miles and then went ashore to encamp. I started out to look for a suitable place, when a wildcat overhead gave a yell. I turned to retrace my steps to the boat, and was confronted with a large she panther, that stood almost directly in my path, and sent forth a vicious whimper, causing me again to turn, as she showed no disposition to move, and go around with no slow steps back to the boat, which we entered, and started to hunt a new camping-ground. We found one, but the mosquitoes nearly devoured us. We had a net, but they crowded under, and in the morning we found thousands of them inside. The next morning we started and made Fort Pierce, an old fort constructed by the government during the Indian war, but which is now deserted. We pulled off our shoes, and after rowing the boat as far as we could get her, went ashore. The sand was so hot that it was almost unendurable. As we were stepping gingerly along, your correspondent put his foot in a nest of sand spurs, and sat down very suddenly to look at the scenery. The sand spur is round, and about the size of a bean; it is covered with little sharp spurs, and will draw a yell when stepped on, especially with bare feet. A mile above Fort Pierce is another old fort called Fort Capron. Opposite the fort is Indian River Inlet, capable of admitting vessels drawing not more than four feet. This place is a port of entry, although it has but two families living here, and a vessel only arrives when it has accumulated a load of turtles. Judge James Payne is the only resident at Fort Capron. He is the county judge of Breford county, and county clerk. His son is collector of the port.

FARM NOTES.

REMEDY FOR CABBAGE WORMS.

Hellebore, lime, salt, and similar substances have been used with varied success for the destruction of cabbage worms. It is now stated that bran and buckwheat flour answer the purpose better than any other remedies that have been tried. The bran is simply dusted over the infested cabbages as soon as the worms make their appearance. If the worms are very thick, about a handful of bran is required to each cabbage-head, and sometimes it is necessary to go over the plants a second time. A hundred weight of bran is sufficient for an acre. It must be applied when the worms are young. When they are full-grown or very strong it does not appear to affect them. The buckweat flour is sifted upon them by means of a sieve, in the evening or in the morning, when the dew is on the plants. If one application does not destroy the worms a second one should be made. It is probable that wheat flour, fine Indian meal, or any other pulverulent farinceous substance would have the same effect.

THE WIRE WORM.

Salt will prevent the ravages to the wire-worm and the white corn grub. The salt should be applied when the plant shows itself above the ground. It should be mixed with plaster, about one quart of salt to four or five of plaster, according to soil and placed around the hill, not over the plants, as the salt may prove worse than the grub. If properly done it will prove a complete protection. The Massachussetts Ploughman, in answering a question whether or not salt was beneficial as a manure, says: "There is one thing about it and that is it serves to make the ground light and mellow where it is applied while grubs and wire-worms seem to avoid land where salt has been used."

WARTS ON LIVE STOCK.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal says;

"In your issue of the 21st. ult. J. A. T. asks for a specific remedy for warts on live stock. It affords me pleasure to be able to furnish him and the public with a remedy which has proven eminently successful, and I am not aware of a single failure.

"Take cobalt, gunpowder and lard, equal portions in weight; mix well and anoint with a feather twice a day. When much improved, once a day will do."

SAVE YOUR SOAPSUDS.

A person who would throw away a barrel of soft soap, or a boxful of hard soap, would be called wasteful, as such material will operate like an excellent fertilizer when spread around fruit trees of any sort, or berry bushes. After a barrel of soap has been diluted, and has passed through the wash-tub, the elements of fertility in the mass will be even more valuable to growing trees and plants than if applied in any other manner.

WALKS.

Gravel walks and drives require watering and rolling during dry times, in order to keep them hard and smooth. Sifted coal ashes mixed with coarse sand, with a little loam, make good walks; their use in this manner help to get rid of the ashes; the coarse portions or cinders make good foundations for walks.

BIG AND LITTLE INFANTS.

One of the attractions of Chesnut street, Philadelphia, a day or two ago, was a baby's carriage containing a huge infant. The Times says that every few steps the father, who wheeled the coach, would turn and look in a piteous manner, as though alarmed by the notoriety thrust upon him, at a female who brought up the rear. She, however, was not one whit discomfited. She was evidently proud at the size of her offspring and to all inquirers would eagerly reply, "Yes, I'm the mother." She stated that the child was 16 months old that day. Two months ago it weighed 50 pounds, but now weighs much more,—probably 70 pounds. When born it was not noticeable for any great size, but it has rapidly grown from that time. The mother is a woman of ordinary size, and should matters continue in their present course confidently expects that her boy will be mistaken for his mother's father.

The Des Moines (Ia.) Register says: "About two weeks since Mr. Musson, bookkeeper at the K. & D. M. Railroad office became the father of the smallest boy, and the little chap weighed, when first made acquainted with this wicked world, exactly 2 pounds. It is so small that it looks like a doll. Its feet are each about 2 inches long, and the other limbs are porportionate. It is lively and healthy, and bids fair for long life."

VARIETIES.

A LADY physician of Philadelphia has an income of $10,000, a year.

THE first tramp, under the new law of New Hampshire, was sentenced to thirty days in the House of Correction.

THE Rev. William Rand of Seabrook, Conn, being bitten by a rabid dog, cauterized the wound with a red hot poker.

THE wife of a drunkard in Jacksonville, Ill., being chased by him with a knife, called upon her son to save her life. The boy complied by shooting his father dead.

"LET us lay our bones together," said a young lady sweetly to her companion at a picnic; and she held up a drumstick in a dainty way. But he said: "No: let us rather be one flesh."

AN old man living at Guelph, C. W., was discovered the other day by his neighbors chained to the floor of a stable. His son had pinioned him thus because they could not agree on some question affecting domestic management.

QUEEN ISABELLA has once more been refused permission to visit Spain, though recommended by her doctor to bathe at Santander. On hearing of this, Don Carlos, with all the chivalry of his race, offered his cousin hospitality in the Basque province. Her Majesty has declined.

A RAILWAY workman near Lynn, Mass., a few days ago returned a wallet containing three hundred dollars, which he had found, to its owner, a wealthy man, and was told, by way of compensation, to "come down to the beach some day and he should have a ride."

IN a will case in London the following singular codicil was put in evidence:

I, having neither kith nor kin,
Bequeath the whole I've named herein
To Harriet, my dearest wife,
To have and hold as hers for life.
While in good health and sound in mind
This codicil I've undersigned.

A REMARKABLE success in the transportation of fresh meat has been achieved. A refrigerator car arrived in New York lately from Chicago containing twenty thousand pounds of fresh beef and a number of prairie chickens, all of which were in as good a condition as when packed.

THE other day at Vicksburg a small colored boy fell into the river and was rescued in a half-drowned condition. He could have easily been pulled out by a negro floating along in a skiff, and when some one swore at the darkey for his lethargy, he replied, "Dis yere is my last paper collar, and de boy was kicking water like an alligator."

A PHOTOGRAPHER in San Fancisco made a likeness for a man who refused to take the picture, claiming that it did not correctly represent him. He thought it made him uglier than the reality. The maker sued to recover the pay, and in the trial the picture was put in evidence and shown to the jury. The jury, by their verdict, decided that the defendant was as ugly as the photograph.

WHAT is that which has three feet but no legs, is all body but no limbs, has no toes on its feet, no head, moves a great deal and never uses its feet for that purpose; has one foot at each end and the other in the centre of its body. This is a queer creature in some respects, and is very popular among the ladies and some men. It never walks out, but goes with one foot where its head might be, dragging the other foot behind. These feet have nails but no toes, no heel and no bone in the foot.—A yard measure.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1875.

"FALLING back on the record of glory"—is the latest on the Ring programme.

ARE you registered? See to it at once, for if your name is omitted after September 1st, you cannot vote at the November election.

A CONFIDING people have tolerated the Ring for many years, hoping for voluntary reformation. But further toleration means suicide.

THE Commercial is now engaged in discussing the moon. Gentle subjects like this are not so likely to "hurt the party," as to tell about the depredations of the Ring.

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Press gives Mr. Hoyt a new suggestion. He proposes to "fall back on the record of glory"—the war claims steal, for instance.

IF the people still want to be plundered and taxed into bankruptcy, all they have to do is to turn in and elect the Radical ticket. That is the road to the bankruptcy courts and the alms houses.

THE voters of this city are making a note of the fact that all the Ring organs carefully abstain from saying one word against Ring extravagance in our municipal government.

DOWN with the Ring; down with high taxes; down with corruption and extravagance; down with sinecure offices and high salaries. These are the rallying cries of our oppressed people.

EVERY voter who desires to vote against Ring thievery, high taxes and mismanagement in city, county and State affairs, will not delay, but go to his district registrar and see that his name is properly enrolled and taxes paid.

THE debt of the City of Chicago is now precisely $13,456,000, the same as it was before the fire,—not a dollar more or less. This we have from the Chicago Tribune. Pittsburgh has less than half the population of Chicago, and yet our city debt is precisely $18,533,819.60, the most of which has been created in the last three or four years, whereas Chicago has not increased her debt a dollar since 1871. Charge this to the Ring's account.

DEMOCRATIC voters should bear in mind that September 1st will be the last day on which their names can be registered, and should attend to that duty at once. Do not put it off. Delay is dangerous. See that your own and your neighbors' names are on the list. And if a State or county tax has not been paid within two years proceeding November 2nd, be sure and obtain a receipt for such a tax before the 1st of October.

THE Commercial has just discovered something with regard to the government of the city of New York. For some time it has been deprecating the corruptions of the police system in that city, but having just found out that the majority of the Police Commission do not belong to the Democracy, it changes its tune. It has discovered that Gen. "Baldy" Smith is plotting in the interest of Tammany.

HERE is a chunk of wisdom carelessly flung down by that great financial oracle and expounder, the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Lack of currency is not now the cause of business depression. If, however, business should again assume its old proportions, we presume more currency will be needed to transact it. But the law of Congress, looking to specie payments in 1879, provides for this very contingency. It is the only elastic currency we have had.

Now will our contemporary please inform us when it was that he said the "threat" of enforcing the above law hung like a pall over the country paralyzing all our industries?

THE high toned W. H. Grosvenor, who is making speeches in Ohio, evidently belongs to the "Holy League of the Peers of America." It appears that he cannot tolerate men who wear hob-nailed shoes and patched breeches and earn their bread in the sweat of their brows. He denounces them as "butternuts" and *sans culotte* because they claim the same rights as the arrogant moneyed aristocracy whom Mr. Grosvenor represents. It is indeed a pity that the fine sensibilities of his august nobility are offended by the sight of laboring men who claim to be sovereigns and his peers. But who have been making liberal *sans culotte* in this country? The leaders of his party who have robbed labor of its reward, and by a system of corruption and high taxes, clothed the laborer and his family in rags and fed them on crusts. Laboring men, victims of Radical robbery and maladministration, how do you like for your oppressors and task-masters to taunt and denounce you for the poverty they have thrust upon you?

IN another column we publish a very interesting letter touching the frauds of the Indian Ring, addressed by Hon. William Welsh of Philadelphia, to Prof. Marsh. Mr. Welsh served as Chairman of the Indian Commission appointed immediately after Grant's first inauguration, and is in a position to know whereof he speaks. This letter will have the effect of strongly fortifying the position taken by Prof. Marsh as well opening up new discoveries. From Mr. Welsh's letter it will be seen that our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, went to the pains of ascertaining the frauds that had been committed at the Red Cloud Agency and at other points, without informing Secretary Delano of what he was doing, and the result was that Mr. Brunot received an insulting and snubbing letter from Mr. Delano who apparently did not want his pets disturbed. But this is only the opening shot of Mr. Welsh. "The campaign as mapped out by Mr. Welsh," says the Philadelphia Times, "is at once comprehensive and complete. In his letter to-day he sketches the lay of the ground and locates his forces. In the letters which are to follow in quick succession, we shall have, first, the preliminary skirmishing in the shape of a sharp examination into the powers and results of Delano's Investigating Commissions; second, the advance upon Delano himself, in the exposure of his knowledge of Indian frauds; third, a general flank movement, by specifying the existing mode of nominating Indian agents and their responsibility to the church and to the government; fourth, the final onset, in the history of the Red Cloud Agency; fifth, the mastery and hot pursuit, in his summing up and remedial suggestions." What the result will be yet remains to be seen. In the meantime we commend Mr. Welsh's letter to the careful persual of our readers, for it casts a vast flood of light upon the dark ways of the Indian Ring.

INDEPENDENCE.

Of late this word has become quite the vogue; not merely in view of the approaching Centennial celebration, which very properly engages the special attention of American mankind, but in connection with our politics.

Independent newspapers, orators, and politicians; the prevailing idea given out being, that both parties are alike corrupt, and therefore alike to be repudiated. So far as this course may help to weed parties of corrupt men, it may be beneficial; but so far as it may be designed to throw odium upon the Democratic party, it will probably be futile. There are some newspapers, styling themselves independent, which are now constantly casting slurs, obviously designed to disrupt the Democratic organization: but as the history of their editors is well known and understood, their course may be like that of the boomerang, to return and crack their own pates.

In a free government, the ins and the outs necessarily range themselves into antagonistic parties. One party designs to put in one set of men with certain known political principles, the other does the same with another set of men and principles. How is this ever to be changed?

Not only in the United States, but all over the world, where men know enough to deserve freedom, they range themselves into two opposing political parties, and at last it is always the outs against the ins. Our people are, it seems, possessed of india rubber constitutions, and can stand under vast loads of public corruption; but the load has at length become unbearable, and that ancient spirit of independence which broke the chains of English tyranny, is now breaking the more galling chains of modern Radicalism. This is the kind of independence which has been, is now, and ever will be, the watchword of the Democratic party. We must have two great political parties.

Our people are human, much like the rest of mankind, and prone to evil: hence we need a variety of checks and balances to keep us in or near the proper paths. Religion, and its thousand ramifications; law, and its million intricacies; and no less, politics, and its inevitable accompaniment, parties; which of these would, in this country, flourish most in the entire absence of the other, we are not now prepared to say; but we have no doubt that they are all essential to the continued existence of freedom and ordinary happiness. So long as we believe that the masses of our people are as honest as the masses anywhere in the world, we must continue to believe in the necessity and value in our country of great political parties, which, in their action, must tend to maintain public honesty. In holding to this opinion, it does not follow that we are called upon to pronounce against all independent newspapers, and independent politicians, or their action. By no means. If they are honest and sincere in their desire to punish public evil doers, and reward good men, and if they act consistently, they may be true handmaids in the cause of right; and then their course should meet with the approval of good men of both parties. If their real object is to select only the good men; to advocate their merits and to condemn the bad; they may be powerful aids in a good cause; but fair men of both of the great political organizations, surely desire the same thing. An individual, may possibly help his own personal cause by leaving his party and taking an independent stand; but whether he will at the same time advance the general good, must depend very much upon the foundation principles and tone of his conduct.

Were it possible to annihilate to day the two great party divisions in this country, they would be formed again to morrow, and upon the same general principles; which are founded in our nature. The irresistible tendency of men placed in power, is to become corrupt; and certain general bad principles which parties may hold have more or less tendency to increase this corruption. The safety valve, is in party action, which, when the party in power begins to outrage public sentiment too strongly, and to impose bad laws upon the people, strikes, through the influence of party, at the derelict men, and breaks down the power of the political organization which upholds them. In no other way could it ever be accomplished. At this critical period in our history, but for the great Democratic party, the land marks of good government would have perished, and we should be living under the heel of some petty despot like Grant, sustained by unscrupulous satellites, as little capable as himself of rising to the dignified position of statesmen. Independent men, and newspapers, are well enough; but at this juncture, without the great Democratic party, their efforts would be utterly futile to stop, or even to restrain the public corruption.

STILL IN DEFAULT.

For some months we have been inviting the attention of the Ring organs in this city to the following resolution passed by the Lancaster Convention on the 26th of May and which is made on issue in the pending State and local campaigns:

Resolved, That in view of the evils common to the government of most of the large municipalities of the country, and of the constant increase in municipal taxation in this and other States of the Union, it behooves our Legislature to devise adequate means to protect the people, as well from existing maladministration as to prevent its occurrence, and to this end we suggest, as a preliminary step, a thorough investigation by an able and experienced commission, to be formed under proper authority, of the whole subject.

Not one of the Ring organs has said a word in relation to this resolution except the Gazette which declared that "the resolution touching municipal taxation is a knife that will cut both ways. The principal cities of the State, are under Republican control: and as it is not presumable that a Pennsylvania Convention will take into consideration municipal governments in other States, the statements in the resolution referred to look very like a damaging confession, made in the face of the enemy." Having thus, perhaps unconsciously, told the truth, the Gazette either became freightened or was disciplined by the managers of the Ring, and has since preserved silence on the subject of Ring extravagance in Pittsburgh, and the other day had the remarkable cheek to propose a discussion of municipal affairs in New York and Cincinnati.

But with all their fine tactics of evasion the Ring organs shall not be allowed to escape the vital issue raised in this resolution, which was offered and adopted at Lancaster through a blunder which the heads of the Ring have ever since been cursing.

They are certain things that are true in connection with this subject:

1. The people of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia are the sufferers from the municipal extravagance referred to.

2. As the Gazette says, they "are under Republican control."

3. Their governments are administered by corrupt and dangerous Radical Rings.

4. The debt of Pittsburgh has been quadrupled in a little more than three years.

5. During the same period the taxes have been trebled while in some instances the increase has been still greater.

6. Notwithstanding the enormous taxes collected, the city Treasury was empty for five months and the city's warrants were hawked about the streets.

7. And finally as the Gazette says, the resolution is "a damaging confession in the face of the enemy"-the "enemy" being the people who want redress for their manifold grievances and relief from the crushing burdens imposed upon them by the Ring.

While these propositions are all undeniably true, there are others that are equally true, among which may be named the following.

I. By this resolution, municipal extravagance is made an issue in the State as well as the local canvass.

II. The Radical Rings are on one side and the taxpayers on the other.

III. Messrs. Hartranft and Rawle are on the side of the Rings, because they have not a single word to say against the extravagance and plunder that characterize Ring rule.

IV. Each and every candidate on the county Radical ticket are against the tax-payers, because they are hand-in glove with the members of the city Ring, and they have not uttered and they dare not utter one word of rebuke against Ring extravagance.

V. The Radical papers of this city are with the Ring and oppose municipal reform, inasmuch as they persistently refuse to say one word in commendation of this resolution or in denunciation of the crimes and wrongs that it proposes to extirpate.

VI. The election of any portion of the State or county Radical ticket would be a victory for the vicious Rings, for these Rings solidly support these candidates and the candidates in turn are under obligations to assist the city Rings to maintain themselves in power.

VII. The only way to overthrow Ring and municipal extravagance is to defeat every candidate run in the interest of the Ring, which includes all from Hartranft down to the last man on the Radical ticket in Allegheny county.

It is now evident to the most casual observer that this resolution is now to be used to hoodwink the people, and deceive them into the support of one of the worst Rings that ever ruled any people.

The Ring newspapers are the exponents of the views of the party leaders in this community as well as in all others, and there is no mistaking the meaning of their position in regard to the enormous and unparalleled burdens and startling extravagances of which the people complain. If they honestly opposed them they would not hesitate a moment to say so, and their silence simply means, that so far as they and the Ring and its leaders are concerned, these burdens are to be augmented, and reckless extravagance is to drag the people into the final abyss of bankruptcy.

It will not do for these organs of the Ring to say that there has been no extravagance—no heaping up of unnecessary debts, the interest of which annually consumes in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 of the people's hard wrung taxes—no piling on of taxes, doubled and trebled as the years glide along. The people know better—the unhappy taxpayers with their empty pockets can put down any such a denial as that by simply showing their tax receipts which tell the whole story of their wrongs, and serve as indictments against the Ring.

The State Ring and its satellites in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia having raised this issue, either by some unaccountable blunder, or for the purpose of hoodwinking the public, the voters and taxpayers, in this community especially, should take up the gauntlet and drive the enemy to the wall—not only drive him to the wall, but strip him and disarm him of all of his power to do further evil.

These sinks of municipal iniquity must be cleaned out, or the entire Commonwealth will be dragged down. The people of the rural districts can do themselves and the State a lasting service by uniting with tax-burdened dwellers of the cities, in defeating the Ring candidates whose sole aim is the perpetuity of Ring rule. The people of no part of Allegheny county can afford to tolerate a municipal Ring government that took no steps to properly investigate the larceny of $500,000, nor can they afford to vote for candidates for State or county officers who depend upon the Ring for an election, and to whom they will be under obligations.

All honest men agree that the public welfare and honest government alike demand that these Rings must be put down. There is but one way in which it can be done and that is to vote solidly against all the Ring's henchmen on the State and county ticket—the gentleman who preserve such studied silence on the subject of municipal extravagance and Ring plunder.

WM. WELSH TO U. S. GRANT.

Hon. Wm. Welsh, of Philadelphia, has written an open letter to President Grant, which adds considerably to the Indian Ring literature of the day. Mr. Welsh goes into a statement of the way in which the Indian frauds were discovered years ago by the first Board of Commissioners, and how they were prevented by the Ring from putting a stop to these frauds, through the President's own orders made at the Rings' suggestion. He further gives a complete history of the labors of Mr. Samuel Walker, Secretary of the Board in unearthing these frauds, and the outrageous treatment he received at the hands of Delano and Cowan for his courage and truthfulness in exposing the rascalities, and then concludes as follows:

Now, Mr. President, it is hardly needful to plead with an officer of your magnanimity for a soldier who served this country faithfully, and who has a certificate of meritorious conduct from his commander, and whose character was at first covertly, and now openly, assailed by a man or men for whose good conduct you are responsible. I am not among those who have censured you so strongly for refusing to remove Secretary Delano when he became justly liable to evil report. You allowed him to leave the Department of the Interior in charge of subordinates for months together, that he might canvass the country and secure your reelection to the Presidency. His efficient services entitled him under the rules of all political parties, to claim a continuance of office unless he committed some gross misdemeaner or possibly some crinal act. You have intimate friends in Philadelphia, such as Messrs. Borie, Childs, Drexel and Stuart, who are entitled to the confidence of their fellow-citizens, and through their co-operation you can be relieved from the charge of violating party rules. At your request I am sure that they would examine the papers in my possession, and if they become satisfied that Secretary Delano and Assistant Secretary Cowan are guilty of a criminal libel when acting in their official capacity, you will certainly not allow them to remain in their present position. It requires much boldness for a private citizen to make this public statement, when he knows the fearful power exerted in Congress and elsewhere by those who adroitly use the patronage of the Department of the Interior. Under its influence I have seen private citizens quail, and some of our most reliable Senators and members of the House of Representatatives become very passive in measures of reform. Before they had received favors they were my most efficient helpers.

It is not my purpose at this time to show how, through the Land Office and other offices of the Interior Department, an almost irresistible power can be wielded by such adroit manipulators as Secretaries Delano and Cowan. One illustration will suffice. Secretary Delano, in his report made to you October 31, 1872, gave the following statement:

Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has been subscribed to the amount of $100,000,000 and certificates for 165,336 shares of $100 each have been issued.

This statement goes over the entire land with your sanction, because it is a report to you, and not contradicted. It has tended to mislead thousands of people, who were induced to purchase more than $30,000,000 of the loan under the belief that they were secure because $100,000,000 in stock had been subscribed for. You ought to have been informed, and Secretary Delano knew, that there was hardly one dollar of legitimate subscription to the stock. I say that Secretary Delano knew it, because I remonstrated with him for making such an unqualified statement. In his report for the year 1874 he says again "That $100,000,000 of stock has been subscribed, and that certificates for 202,326 shares of $100 each have been issued," but he adds this clause in brackets ("as shown by the last report.") There are doubtless much more objectionable acts by which railroad power has been secured, but this should suffice to unable you to realize the responsibility you incur in keeping Secretary Delano and Assistant Secretary Cowan in their present positions. It is my intention to give still further public statements of such facts in regard to their management of the Indian Office as have come under my observation, as a thorough reform is decreed by the people. I desire here, as before, to make my public acknowledgment of your merciful, prompt and effective aid rendered in the Indian service, when you were at the head of the army and since you have become President. Every suggestion I ever made to you was promptly reponded to, save only the investigation of frauds allowed by your appointees. Even this lamentable trait I believe springs from a distorted virtue. Your protection of General Parker when he was convicted of misfeasance, or malfeasance, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and of those who now control that office, seems wholly unaccountable, except on the hypothesis that love in you is blind. It may seem strange to others that I should have written this open letter, but necessity was laid upon me to write, and I could not, with proper self-respect, address you any other way, as you have in every instance closed your mind to evidence that must have convinced any other man.

MINOR NOTES.

COLUMBIA county sends Hon. C. B. Brockway and W. J. Buckalew as delegates to the Erie convention.

WALTER SHERWOOD and J. J. Werline have been appointed delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Tioga county.

THE following are the delegates from Crawford county to the Erie Convention: Senatorial, J. B. Brawley; Representative, M. N. Allen, Pearson Church, F. B. Guthrie, Dr. J. H. Gray.

GOVERNOR AMES, of Mississippi, has been absent from his post ever since April, and the people are beginning to grow happy in the hope that he never will come back.

THE Knoxville Press reports that Mrs. Andrew Johnson, whose condition has been considered quite critical, is slowly recovering from the shock occasioned by her husband's death.

THE total of the census returns for forty counties of New York give an increase over the census of 1870 of 203,201. It is now estimated that the total increase throughout that State since 1865 will be nearly one million.

THE Cincinnati Gazette thinks Shepherd and Delano would make first class island Governors, and is only sorry that President Grant has none to which he can send them. Let him, by all means, send them to Blackwell Island.

MR. DELANO himself may be as straight and as pure as an archanged, but the Interior Deparment has lost the confidence of the country, and that is not the condition for a great department of the Government of the United States to be in.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A CENSUS is taking in Massachusetts. The Boston Traveller says: "A liberal estimate on the data in hand gives 350,000 inhabitants, which estimate, should it prove correct, would show that this goodly city has waxed and grown well during the last five years, and added nearly 100,000 to its population."

THE Democrats of Luzerne county have nominated the following ticket: Register, Joseph K. Bogert; Treasurer, James Campbell; Recorder, Mark A. Duffy; County Commissioners, William Shelly and Peter Jennings; Auditors, M. L. Jinkings and W. E. Whyte; Coroner P. J. Prendergast.

THE Democratic convention of Centre county endorses Hon. P. Gray Meek of the Bellefonte Watchman for State Senate. The district is known as the 24th, is composed of the counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton, and formerly was represented by U. S. Senator Wallace.

THE Centre county Democracy have nominated the following ticket: Sheriff, Levi Munson; Treasurer, D. A. Musser; Prothonotary, Aaron Williams; Register, W. E. Burchfield; Recorder, Wm. A. Tobias; Commissioners, H. A. Mingle, J. N. Hall; Coroner, Dr. Jos. Adams; Auditors, Jos. Gilliland and A. J. Greist.

AMONG other resolutions adopted at the Andrew Johnson Memorial Meeting in Memphis last Saturday was one earnestly urging the State of Tennessee to take steps, at the earliest moment, "to a fuller recoguition of his great ability by the erection of a monument at Nashville, on the Capitol grounds, that shall testify for all time to come to the earnest life and labors of Andrew Johnson."

A NEWLY-DISCOVERED slate quarry at Waterville, Maine, is likely to bring a fortune to its owners, as the stone is of a very superior quality and can be delivered at Boston for $2 a square less than that from any other mine. In other parts of the State the slate business is also good; at Monson there are seven incorporated quarries with capital of about $200,000 each, none of which pays less than nine per cent. on the investment.

ACCORDING to Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Reporter, Democratic newspapers are on the increase. During the month of July there were one hundred three new papers noticed by it. Of these and nine were announced by the publishers as being devoted to the Republican side of politics and nineteen to the Democratic; the other seventy-five claimed to be independent or neutral regarding politics.

THE Mayor of Baltimore has approved an ordinance lately passed by the City Councils, providing for the insurance of the lives and limbs of firemen. The proposition is to insure so that a wounded fireman shall receive five dollars a week during his inability to work, and his representatives five hundred dollars in case of his death. Insurance agents are handing in bids for the undertaking.

THE Democrats of Chester county, Pa., met in convention at West Chester on the 10th inst. and elected John Miller, of Lower Oxford, Senatorial Delegate to the Erie Convention: Dr. J. H. Morrison, of Cochranville, Joseph Hemphill, of West Chester, John D. Evans, Paoli, and Benj. Vanderveer, of Coatesville, were elected Representative Delegates. A resolution recommending Hon. Robt. E. Monaghan as candidate for Governor was unanimously adopted.

IN 1865 the taxable property of Georgia was $126,635,870; now it is $273,092,000, more than doubling since the war. There are thirty-five railroads in the State, an aggregate length of two thousand three hundred miles. The State debt is only $8,105,000, and this is partially offset by property owned by the State worth $6,000,090, leaving the net indebtedness only about $2,000,000. It has $3,602,000 invested in cotton and woollen mills, $735,100 in foundries, and $600,000 in tonnage. This is all due to Democratic arrangement.

THE Memphis Appeal of a recent date says that a large crowd of Voudoo people called recently at the office of a justice of that place, one half of the crowd having instituted criminal proceedings against the other half for alleged witchcraft, legerdemain and other tricks. It was asserted that a cow had been run "dry" and a sweet-potato patch withered up by the diabolical practice of the accused. The justice, after a patient hearing of three hours, decided that the proof was not such as the law required, and remarked that the complaining parties seemed to be as superstitious as the other side.

THE recent discovery of extensive iron deposits in the San Gabilan range of mountains in California, and the known existence of vast iron fields in other sections of the state, will, it is thought, create new interest there in the manufacture of this metal. Last year California paid about $10,000,000 for iron, and nearly half as much more for its transportation from eastern and foreign factories. The chief obstacles in the way of the manufacture of the metal the Pacific coast have been the lack of suitable coal and the high price of labor. The latter trouble is likely to be removed by skilled laborers, who are crowding thither from the idle furnaces of the east.

THE Democrats of York county have made the following ticket: Law Judge, Pere L. Wickes; Prothonotary, William Y. Link; Register, Chris. S. Gerber; Recorder, James R. Schmidt, Clerk of the Courts, B. F. Koller; Treasurer, William Frey; Upper District Commissioner, J. B. Pfaltzgroff; Lower District Commissioner, Thomas Platt; Clerk to County Commissioners, S. A. Firestone; Upper District Auditor, Wentel Gross; Lower District Auditor, A. Maffet; Director of the Poor, Matthias Reigart; Coroner, O. C. Brickley. W. C. Chapman was chosen Senatorial delegate to the Erie Convention and Geo. W. Heiges, of York, David Small, of York, A. H. Glatz, of Hellam, Joseph Dellone, of Hanover, Representatives delegates. Resolutions endorsing United States Senator Wallace and the Democratic Senator and Representatives of the county were also adopted.

GOV. AMES should return to Mississippi at once. If he does not care enough about the State to go back and prevent the Lieutenant-Governor from turning it bottom upward, he should care enough for his own reputation to answer the serious charges which have been made against himself. Col. G. Wiley Wells, U. S. District-Attorney, and candidate for a Republican nomination for Congress, declared in a recent speech that Gov. Ames ordered Sheriff Crosby to arm the blacks and march against Vicksburg, thus causing the bloody riot of a few months ago. He also charged Gov. Ames with turning to Attorney-General Harris, after Crosby departure, and saying: "The blood of 25 or 30 negroes would benefit the Republican party in the State." Attorney-General Harris is said to have been present when Col. Wells made these assertions, and to have approved them.

WM. WELSH TO PROF. MARSH.

AN OPEN LETTER ON THE INDIAN SERVICE—THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS—THE FRAUDS IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—DELANO THREATENED WITH EXPOSURE.

PROF. O. C. MARSH—Dear Sir: You are entitled to the credit of stirring up the press and people to do tardy justice to the Indians by ascertaining to what extent they are fraudulently or wrongfully treated by the Interior Department. If creditable witnesses who have knowledge of such wrongs will at this juncture testify publicly, over their own signitures, an intelligent popular sentiment will be so thoroughly awakened that no administration can successfully resist it. If it shall appear that Secretary Delano has officially sanctioned wrong-doing, or neglected to punish the wrong-doer when he knew of such wrong; or if it can be convincingly shown that the Interior Department gives peculiar facilities to acknowledged defrauders of the government and its helpless wards, public sentiment will require a change even if the wrong is attributed to political kleptomania and not to personal greed. If such a reasonable demand should be unheeded by the President, the next Congress will refuse to make the necessary appropriations, unless Cameronian tactics (with which Secretary Delano is so thoroughly conversant) have so far prevailed as to have secured, by the patronage of the Interior Department, as many Democratic votes as may be necessary to give a working majority in Congress. Having a practical familiarity with the doings of the Interior Department during the whole term of the present administration, and possessing documentary testimony not within the reach of others, and perceiving the maligulty of the officers of the Interior Department, towards you, I feel called on to supplement your statement by the following series of letters:

First. The origin and work of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Second. The powers and results of investigating commissions raised by Secretary Delano.

Third. Secretary Delano's knowledge of frauds in the Indian service.

Fourth. History of the existing mode of nominating Indian agents and their responsibility to the church and to the government.

Fifth. A sketch of the Red Cloud Agency.

Sixth. Summing up, and remedial suggestions.

First, The Indian Commission sprang from a suggestion made to President Grant twenty days after his inaguration by a committee of citizens comprising Eli K Price, William Strong, George H. Stuart, Samuel R. Shipley, John S. Hilles and William Welsh, Chairman. The then Secretary of the Interior was also present, and the committee said to him, as appears by their report: "You must be aware that the Indian Department has been prostituted to the most flagrant abuses to increase political patronage. What has been before will be again unless some plan can be devised to protect the Secretary of the Interior and the Indian Department from the claims for patronage by political leaders which through usance are well-nigh irresistable." The committee proposed that an unpaid commission of men, who had entitled themselves to the confidence of the people, should be appointed by the President, under the authority of Congress, to have joint control with the Interior Department over the expenditures for the Indian service. The design was virtually to give these Indian Commissioners one key to the Treasury in which was to be kept all Indian appropriations, the other key to be kept with the Interior Department, that there might be joint control without disarranging any government machinery. This proposal which, if carried out faithfully, would have reformed the Indian office, met with favor by the President, by the Secretary of the Interior and by Congress. An Indian Commission was appointed by warrant of law comprising John V. Farwell, George H. Stuart, Robert Campbell, William E. Dodge, E. S. Tobey, Felix R. Brunot, Henry S. Lane and Willian Welsh, who was appointed chairman. Before the Commission was convened two of its number were requested to examine the goods in New York purchased for Indians after public advertisement. Messrs Stuart and Dodge expressed their willingness to perform this service, and they procured a vacant warehouse in which to examine the goods free of cost to the government. When the ring, then in New York, heard that supplies for Indians were to pass through such an ordeal they despatched General Parker, the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by a midnight train to Washington, to get an order from the President to have the goods examined in the warehouses of the purchasers. This order was made by the President under the assurance from the Commissioner that the delay for examination elsewhere would be too great. Messrs. Stuart and Dodge of course refused to conduct an examination where the goods might be changed the next moment. The Board was first convened on the 26th of May, 1869, but no joint control over any part of the Indian appropriation was entrusted to it. Before the next meeting I notified the President of my unwillingness to retain the commission that he had sent me, but assuring him of my continued interest in Indian civilization, and of my readiness as a private citizen to render active service at my own cost. I was unwilling to incur the responsibility of the office without the only power to correct abuses indicated in the act of Congress. I also felt that I could not with propriety hold a free lance as long as I was an officer of the Government. My former colleagues served several years and corrected many abuses. They secured the appointment of Vincent Collyer on the Indian Commission, and he acted as its secretary and its executive officer. Mr. Collyer, by familiarity with Indians on their reservations and by residing in Washington, soon ferreted out the frauds that the present Secretary of the Interior seemed unwilling to check. He was so outspoken that Mr. Delano demanded his removal, and in an evil hour the Board consented to it. Mr. T. K. Cree, the next secretary, was also placed under the ban, and his resignation demanded but not acceded to by the Board. Frauds with the connivance of the Interior Department, became so apparent that the board eventually took a firm stand, rejecting more than half a million of dollars of vouchers because they were illegal or tainted with fraud. Secretary Delano having paid these vouchers, the Chairman of the Board, Felix R. Brunot, sent their confidential clerk, Samuel Walker, to Red Cloud, and Spotted Tail Agencies to ascertain the extent to which frauds had been practiced. His report fully confirmed the actiod of the Board, and it has since been fully sustained by the testimony of army officers as well as by your report. When Mr. Delano heard of this investigation made without his knowledge, he wrote an insulting letter to Mr. Brunot (see the Herald of July 30, 1875), and united with General Cowan, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, in an effort to destroy the force of this truthful testimony by maligning the character of this faithful officer of the Board of Indian Commissioners. The persecutions of Mr. Walker by Mr. Delano and Mr. Cowan have been so malicious as to make it almost incredible that men so high in office could stoop so low in an effort to hinder the force of truth by defaming a most reliable officer representing the President's Board of Indian Commissioners. The removal of Mr. Walker was demanded by Mr. Delano but refused by the Board. Because he had been faithful and competent he continued with them until the original members resigned. When these original members of the Board lost confidence in the officers of the Interior Department, and perceived that they had no power to restrain wrong-doing, they surrendered their commissions. Another Board has since been appointed, and from its address, dated Long Branch, July 29, it appears to be in full accord with Secretaries Delano and Cowan. The community may not, therefore, look to it to produce any reform. In its innocency it even doubts the existence of any Indian ring! I will examine carefully documents in my possession bearing on Mr. Walker's character and give the result in an open letter to the President, as Mr. Cowan has just renewed his libelous attack to weaken the force of your testimony.

Yours truly, WILLIAM WELSH,
1122 Spruce street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.

VENANGO COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

FRANKLIN, PA., August 10, 1875.

Editors of The Post.

The Democratic Convention of Venango county met here to-day and nominated candidates for county offices Prothontary, M. S. Duffield; Register and Recorder, C. McClintock; Treasurer, H. W. Hoag; Commissioners, Thomas McKee, James Vanderlin; Auditors, W. H. Webber and John Kean.

A. P. Whitaker, Isaac M. Sowers and Wm. M. N. Hays, were elected delegates to the State Convention, the Senatorial delegate being conceded to Warren county. They were instructed for Bigler for Governor, and R. L. Cochran, of this city, for State Treasurer. The choice of the Convention of Mr. Cochran for the above position is a highly commendable one. He is one of our very best citizens, once editor of the Venango County Spectator, a number of years Cashier of the First National Bank of this city, is now and has been Cashier of the Lamberton Savings Bank since its organization.

Although the delegates are instructed for Gov. Bigler, the Democrats of Venango county are willing and ready to heartily support any noble, good and grand Democrat who will inspire the party with stirring enthusiasm. Such a man we want, such a man we demand. Then all will be well. The enterprise of THE POST is well appreciated here, and its success in any manner will always find a warm support by its many friends in Venango county.

Yours,
OCCASIONALLY.

"STAND FOR LIBERTY."

A late letter from Saratoga says:

Judge Black returned to Pennsylvania to-day. Before he left there was a little convocation of Eastern and Western Democrats in the reading rooms of the States to see about a future Presidential programme.

"What do you think we'd better do' Hoffman?" asked Judge Black, turning to the ex-Governor.

"Oh, I don't know," replied Gov. Hoffman, who seemed anxious to steer between the Scylla and Charybdis of hard and soft money.

"Well," said Judge Black, "I feel a good-deal as my mother did once. Just before going into a political campaign, I went to her and asked her advice."

"What stand shall I take, mother?" I asked.

"Well, Jerry," she answered, "if you want to be sure, you just stand for liberty."

"Governor," said Judge Black, grasping Hoffman's hand, "let us stand for liberty!"

Hoffman said he would.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

THE PEOPLES' NOMINATIONS.

The following ticket was placed in nomination by the Peoples' Convention in Meadville on Tuesday:

Sheriff, Geo. P. Ryan, of Woodcock Prothonotary, C. C. Duffield, Titusville; District Attorney, J. N. McCloskey, Meadville; Treasurer, Hiram Davis, Cussewago; Recorder, Gilson; Clerk of Courts, Williams. The nominations are said to be excellent throughout and are sure to triumph.

[For The Post.]

WHITE ROSES.

Dear, I hear the sound of feet
Coming up the shaded lane;
Look beyond that hawthorne, sweet,
With its snowy, perfumed rain.
Do not smile in that sad way;
Life holds yet for me a day;
Death may longer from me stay.

Spring has brought its bloom of flowers,
Balmy airs and azure skies,
And I can but note the hours
As they pass me, in surprise,
From my window, do you know
I can watch the petals blow
From my rose-tree just below.

And I seem to stand again
As I stood one Summer's eve;
Life was fully honored then;
There was so much to receive.
Hearts too often gladly hold
Idols that we closer fold
When they mock us with their cold.

Do not say who is to blame;
I had proffered all unsought;
Woman's fate but brings the same;
Faith in them is strangely wrought.
I have all the past forgiven;
Love from its ideal riven
Brought me nearer home and Heaven.

And, dear, when you see me dead,
Nay, you need not sadly start;
Let a white rose o'er me shed
Fragrance from its dewy heart.
It will understand it all;
As its leaflets fade and fall
It will drape, in grief, my pall.

But one last wish I would make;
Promise me if you should meet
You will tell him, for my sake,
How I found life incomplete.
That is all;—the roses fair
Shall re-bloom each springtime rare;
He may sometimes wander there.

Death with love and truth is mine;
What I lost, may be regained,—
God is love, and love's divine;
Be it even earth enchained;
Dear, a whisper seems to tell
That to-morrow's sun shall quell
All my fears; farewell, farewell.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

THE OLD YOUNG GIRL AND HOW SHE BEHAVES.

[Boston Sunday Herald.]

She came tripping into the street-car, smiling at the conductor as she entered, and took a seat between two gentlemen. Presently she opened a little pocket-book, took out a ticket and said sweetly to one of the men, "Will you pass it please?" and when he put it into the box she smiled sweetly and said, "So obliged." Then she patted her dress, smoothed down the ribbons about her, pulled gently forward a ringlet which wasn't big enough to show unless well in front, and folded her hands upon her lap. There was a genteel smile about the car, of which she was unconscious. Had a school-girl entered and done the same things, no one would have noticed them, but this woman was 45 at the very least. It was the needless and useless and pathetic effort on her part to appear youthful which made the case remarkable. The ribbons about her were of the hues adapted to girlhood. There was a touch of paint upon her thin cheeks which made the countenance almost ghastly. The hat she wore was of the coquettish kind—above an exceedingly handsome and piquant face it might have appeared well; upon her it was simply ridiculous. Her hair was not as heavy as it once had been, and it didn't curl naturally, but some of the thin locks were arranged to hang in careful disarrangement down over her forehead, and upon each side of the face one corkscrewed ringlet dangled and swayed and bobbed. It seemed impossible that the woman shouldn't have known she was making a spectacle of herself, but there she was, all foolish innocence and pride. Finally she reached her street, beckoned to the conductor smilingly, tripped down the steps as she had ascended them, and went mincing away in a funny style. It was just one of the most grotesque sights in the world and one of the saddest, this spectacle of a well enough looking middle-aged woman tricked out as foolishly almost as lunatics trick themselves in garlands of colored rags, because she dreaded to be thought otherwise than young. She comes down to town every day and on almost any car you may chance to enter. It is one of the unaccountable things in the world.

HOW AN AMERICAN LADY ENTERTAINED A QUEEN.

[London Correspondence of the Capital.]

Our fashionable readers will remember the beautiful Mrs. Hicks, whose wealth and attractions caused so much gossip at the national capital one winter. Well, this lady is to-day a distinguished feature in the fashionable world of London, and is followed, flattered, sought and sued in a way to startle one, for it is seldom an American lady, however accomplished, rich and beautiful, wins such success.

It happened in this way: Mrs. Hicks arrived in London a few days in advance of the Queen of the Netherlands. She took for herself all the best rooms at the Clarridge Hotel, the aristocratic resort of this great social centre. Shortly after the Government notified the landlord that these same apartments had been selected for the Queen. The landlord informed Mrs. Hicks that he must have the rooms for royalty. Mrs Hicks respectfully but firmly declined. She had engaged the rooms; she was in them; they made her castle, and as an American woman she was a sovereign. The vexed landlord was disturbed, he was excited. He would have torn his hair had he possessed any. As he was quite bald he appealed to the Government. Mrs. Hicks appealed to our Minister, her cousin. The vexed question became a question of State, and no end of diplomatic correspondence passed before a compromise was effected. It was arranged at last that the Queen should occupy the rooms as the guest of Mrs. Hicks. The Queen did so, and she was delighted with our fair countrywoman. Mrs. Hicks received with her guest; was invited to court and court balls with her royal visitor; and now she is dined and wined and entertained in a way to endanger her constitution, and many a male member of the nobility with an income and acres, somewhat embarrassed, looks longingly at the beautiful, accomplished, and wealthy American widow.

TREATMENT OF SUNSTROKE.

Nearly all recommend the application of ice water to the entire surface of the body, with a sponge, or better still, a hose with a fine jet of water may be used; this subjects the patient to a continuous shower, for ten or fifteen minutes; he should then be wrapped in a wet garment of some light material. If this process is not effective in lowering the temperature, which usually ranges from 108 to 110 degrees, the application should be repeated until a normal condition is reached. If cold water will not reduce the temperature, warm water may be used and fans waved so as to induce more rapid evaporation. Another method was resorted to by the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, which proved very successful, namely, rubbing the body with pieces of ice, and keeping ice in the armpits. Out of seven cases thus treated six got well, while of twelve cases treated by cold water effusions and stimulants seven died. In slight cases of exhaustion, brandy and ammonia have been very effective in restoring the patient. Electricity has been resorted to with satisfactory results in restoring consciousness. Tincture of camphor may also be numbered among the most effective of remedial agents. In all cases of sunstroke, depressing treatment must be avoided, as the source of trouble implies exhaustion from the debilitating action of excessive fatigue in extreme heat.

M. NOVERRE ON DANCING.

Female dancers were first introduced in the ballet at an entertainment given at the court of Louis XIV. in 1681, and at length the art was brought to its greatest perfection by the celebrated M. Noverre, who was connected with several of the royal courts of Europe as *maitre de ballet* during the latter part of the last century, and who not only produced an immense number of ballet-pantomimes with the greatest success, but has left voluminous writings on the subject. According to him, few occupations would seem to be so important in this world as that of dancing. He makes it appear necessary for a ballet master who aspires to anything like eminence in his profession to possess nearly every accomplishment and virtue possible to man. He mentions mythology, ancient poetry and chronology as forming the primary studies of such a person, and suggests that he ought to possess a genius for poetry and painting. In addition to these, he ought to have a slight knowledge of geometry, so that he may be able to calculate the proportions, &c., of his figures; he should be an expert mechanician and capable of making small models of any machinery he may require. He ought to be acquainted with anatomy, to be able to draw, and to be a proficient in music. After all this, one is not surprised to find that M. Noverre rates the value of his art very highly. He says, indeed, that a ballet should be a "complete pantomime, and through the eyes speak, as it were, to the very soul of the spectator." "Explanatory speeches will become useless; a mute but powerful eloquence will be substituted to much better effect; each motion will be a sentence; every attitude will betray a situation; each gesture will convey a thought; each glance a new sentiment: and every part will please, because the whole will be a true and faithful imitation of nature." And again: "The mere figured dances, without meaning, without the representation of any one subject, unsupported by a regular and sensible intrigue, being no part of the drama, but wondering, if I may say so, how they came there, are in my opinion, as I have declared before, no more than divertissements or recreative dances, wherein nothing is observable but the studied exhibition of the mechanical difficulties of our art." It must not be supposed that Noverre was altogether an unpractical enthusiast. His success in carrying out his theories was so great, that on one occasion he was publicly crowned upon the stage. In any case, he does not stand alone in his estimate of dancing, other writers on the subject having expressed themselves in equally glowing terms.— Tinsley's Magazine.

DRESSING AS A FINE ART.

Women should either adopt a uniform as men have done, or else dress-making should be elevated into the position of a fine art, and treated as such. It should be undertaken by people of culture and refinement in the same way that cookery has been. There ought to be a school of art for dressmaking. Perhaps a royal princess would patronize it. Certainly, portrait painters would be only too glad to know of a place at which their sitters could be becomingly got up. It is melancholy to see the bad millinery which is perpetuated in pictures, and which will be an eye sore to future generations. The walls of the Royal Academy are every year hung with portraits which look like enlarged copies from Le Follet or the Queen newspaper. Ladies can never see ugliness in a dress so long as it is made in the height of the reigning fashion. They have their portraits taken, if possible, in "the last new thing," and then, when another style appears, wonder they could ever have made such frights of themselves. If there were some recognized rules about dressing, as there are about almost every other kind of decoration, in time they would be followed, to the great relief of people of taste, and to the comfort of people of no taste at all. There are always a large number of ladies who say they have got no work to do. Here is an opening for them. Their first step ought to be to petition her Majesty not to insist upon ladies who are delicate or spare in figure wearing low dresses at morning drawing-rooms. Their second one ought to be to abolish the use of the word "fashionable" in its present sense, and to substitute for it the word "becoming," which would indicate both economy where it is necessary and magnificence where it is suitable.— [Saturday Review.

A SUPREME ARGUMENT.

[Vicksburg Herald.]

It was the twilight hour, and they were meandering over the execrable sidewalks on Veto-st. He was blacker than the king of clubs, and she could discount the ten-spot of spades.

"Susan, I lub you!" he suddenly remarked.

"Shoo! Go long!" she replied.

"Susan, will yer marry me?" he continued.

"Go long wid yu, Pete!"

"If yer don't, I shall embrace de floatin' waters ob de dark ribber. Den de Coroner will haul me out an' sot on me; dey'll plant me under de roses, an' de verdict will be, 'Dat feller died ob a broken heart!'"

"You don't mean dat, Pete?"

"I do, Susan!"

"Den, Pete," she said, as she sighed heavily, "den it's my dooty to marry yu to save yer life, an' de weddin' is to cum off in de Fall!"

And they clasped hands and rolled their eyes and stumbled along.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

DEAD LOVE.

I plucked a tender bud;
Pure white and sweet,
Beneath my feet,
Amid the tangled mosses of the wood
It grew, chaste and alone.

Ruthless I bore it thence;
Until at last,
Its fragrance past,
Shrinking, it died, and left a recompense
In sweetness from its dust.

I won a woman's heart.
Loving and true
As man e'er knew:
I tore is from its life-place far apart
To minister to me.

The years passed slowly on
Then by my side
The true heart died;
And I, unconscious of the ruin done,
Still kept the withered stem.

It bore from day to day,
Unknown to me,
The misery
That stung and left the sweet flower by the way
A ruined gift.

The woman's heart—the bud—
Alike in death,
Their sweetest breath
Poured out to scent the highway where I stood
Cold and alone.

Left is the desert wide;
Whence long is fled
The bloom all dead,
Leaving me in pain and woe, and naught beside
Save memory.

The heart of stone has broke;
Her love took flight,
Left is the night—
Left is the moan the cruel tidings woke—
Left are the tears.

LOUIS CARROLL PRINDLE.

THE NIAGARA FALLS HORROR.

[Niagara Falls Register.]

A party consisting of Mr. Ethelbert Parsons and Miss Lottie C. Philpott, Mr. Willian A. Philpott, Jr., and wife, Miss Hattie Fields of Buffalo, and Mr. Chas. H. Philpott, started for the Cave of the Winds, about 5 o'clock. They chose this time because at no hour of the day can the rainbow be seen in such perfection. Arrived at the cave, they were advised by Mr. Wright, the lessee of the cave to take a guide, but as they were all thoroughly familiar with the place, and had made repeated trips through the cave in former years, they declined the proffered assistance, and started down the Biddle Stairway. They followed the usual pathway until they reached the extreme eastern end of the railing, when they clambered out upon the rocks immediately in front of the cave. William Philpott and his wife seated themselves on the rocks, while the other four ventured out still further, and descended to a stream which flows down over the rocks, in front and a little to the right of the cave. Here they remained for some time, amusing themselves in the water, which brawls over the rocks and rushes through the crevices with great force.

Finally Miss Lottie went still further down the river and entered an eddy, which, however, was partially protected by encircling boulders. Here she played in the water; which at this place affords an excellent current bath, and was soon rejoined by her three other friends. Mr. Parsons entered the water with her, and while he was getting a foothold, that he might guard against any possible accident, she slipped. He had hold of her hand, and, as she fell, he caught her, and together they were swept into the current, which bore them down about thirty feet toward the river. Those on the rocks report that Miss Lottie was next seen standing up in the water and leaning against a large rock.

They were now in a powerful current, and both seemed to be making endeavors to save one another. Her position was the more precarious, since the slightest movement, either way, would expose her to the full fury of the water, and once fairly in the power of the current, all hope of escape would be ended. Mr. Parsons, from his position, could have easily saved himself, but thinking that he could rescue her, he seized her and tried to reach the rock above them. Though he battled with the current with that strength which despair alone can give, they both were swept from their vantage ground on the rock, and whirled into the maddening flood below. Twice they were seen to disappear below the surface.

By this time they had been carried well out into the river, and to their agonized friends on shore they appeared to be standing on rocks, about eight rods or so from the edge of the river. To one unacquainted with the great depth of the river and the tremendous force of the under current, it seemed that they had at last found a place of safety, and might yet be rescued. But the treacherous current was bearing them rapidly down the rivet to the death which was now inevitable. Parsons made heroic endeavors to reach the shore with her for whom he had risked his life. He was a strong swimmer, and was seen floating on his back, supporting her, and struggling against the current. All his efforts were of no avail; the fatal current separated them, and Miss Lottie, deprived of the strong protecting arm that had before upheld her, disappeared with hands raised despairingly above her head. Mr. Parsons must have seen her go under the water, but he still made brave efforts to preserve his own life. From the shore he was seen struggling in an aimless way to keep his head above the water. A thick cloud of spray intervened for a moment between the drowning man and the friends who were powerless to lend him aid, and when it disappeared, Parsons was gone, and the cruel river swept on as though this tragedy had not been. The spot where they were last seen is about one-third the distance from the Cave to the American Falls.

Miss Philpott was 25 years of age, and the only daughter of Mr. William Philpott, an old and highly respected resident of the Falls. Ethelbert Parsons, who lost his own life in the heroic attempt to save that of his companion, was 29 years of age, and the son of Horatio A. Parsons, Esq., of La Salle.

At last accounts the bodies had not been recovered.

DISEASE A HELP TO THE INTELLECT.

In his "Enigmas of Life," Mr. Greg, the well known English essayist, takes the ground that bodily pain and disease are not only compatible with, but may directly contribute to the loftiest efforts of the intellect, sometimes positively enhancing its powers—that the effect of some disorders and of certain sorts of pain upon the nerves is to produce a cerebral excitation, and the stimulus thus communicated to the material organ of thought renders it for the time capable of unusual effort. Mr. Greg asserts that men under the stirring influence of severe pain are capable of a degree of imaginative and ratiocinative brilliancy which astonishes themselves and all who have known them only in ordinary moods of comfort; torpid faculties becoming vigorous and sparkling, forgotten knowledge being recovered, and marvelous gleams of insight being vouchsafed them. The wonderful eloquence of Robert Hall is believed to have been greatly owing to the stimulating influence of a terrible spinal malady. Dr. Conolly mentions a gentleman whose mental faculties never reached their full power except under the irritation of a blister. Such instances as these are regarded by Mr. Greg as fully corroborating his theory.

FAMOUS CROWNS.

The oldest of the crowns of Europe is the Iron Crown of Lombardy, now restored to its resting place of centuries in the cathedral of Monza, the sunny little town which, from the Alpine slopes, looks down upon Imperial Milan, whither many a time its treasure was borne to be placed on the brows of a German Kaiser at his second coronation. His first was at Achen, by the tomb of Charlemagne, where he received the silver crown of Germany; his second at Milan; his third at Rome, where the Pope conferred on him the golden Crown of the Empire. But the Iron Crown was the most venerable of all. For thirteen hundred years the Iron Crown has held the foremost place among the diadems of Europe, for it was formed by the skillful hands of Roman goldsmiths in the sixth century, and sent by Pope Gregory the Great to the Gothic Queen Theodolinda, when she had freed Lombardy from the Arian heresy. Its form is simple, as one might expect from its ancient date. It is a broad flat ring or diadem of gold, adorned with enamelled flowers and precious stones; stones not cut into facets, as in modern jewelry, but emeralds, sapphires and rubies in their rough uncut form as they came from the mine. But inside this circle of gold and jewels is a thin band of iron, from which the crown takes its name, and this iron, tradition asserts, is one of the nails of the true cross hammered out into a ring. Long and angry have been the battles fought by antiquaries on this point. Those who deny its authenticity, headed by Muratori, certainly bring weighty arguments to the support of their view; but the tradition has survived all their learned folios, gallant champions have fought pen in hand in its defence, and still in the language of the people *il sacro chiodo*, 'the holy nail.' It graced the imperial front of Charlemagne and a long succession of German Emperors, ending with Charles V. But the last sovereign who wore it was Napoleon I. In May, 1805, he assembled at Milan the dignitaries of the empire, the representatives of his royal and imperial allies, and a splendid circle of Marshals and Generals, and in their presence he placed it on his head, repeating the proud motto of the Iron Crown: "God has given it to me; woe to him who touches it!" In 1859 the Austrians retreating from Lombardy took the Iron Crown with them to Mantua, and subsequently to Vienna. There it remained until, by the treaty which ceded Venetia to Italy, in 1866, it was restored to its old home in the sacristy of the cathedral at Monza, and there it rests to-day, amid the other treasures of Theodolinda—her jewelled comb, her golden hen and seven chickens (the symbols of Lombardy and its seven provinces), and the crown of her husband Agilulph.

Next in age to the Iron Crown, but far exceeding it in value and beauty of workmanship, are the crown of the old Gothic kings of Spain, discovered seventeen years ago near Toledo. They were were found in some excavations which were made in an ancient cemetery at Fuente di Guerezar, two leagues from that city. They are eight in number, and their intrinsic value is estimated at two thousand pounds sterling. The largest, a splended circle of gold one foot in diametar, bears the name of King Receswinthus, who reigned in the middle of the seventh century. This diadem is adorned with fine rubies, pearls, and sapphires, and round it runs a row of little crosses of carnelian and gold.

Of the modern crowns of continental Europe perhaps the most remarkable is the well-known triple crown or papal tiara, or perhaps we should say tiaras, for there are four of them. The tiara is seldom worn by the Pope; it is carried before him in procession, but, except on rare occasions, he wears a mitre like an ordinary bishop. Of the existing tiaras, the most beautiful is that which was given by Napoleon I. to Pius VII. in 1805. It is said to be worth upwards of nine thousand pounds. Its three circlets are almost encrusted with sapphires, emeralds, rubies, pearls and diamonds; the great emerald at its apex, said to be the most beautiful in the world, is alone valued at sixteen thousand francs.—[Chamber's Journal.

REDUCING OBESITY.

Mr. Filbert proposes an improved system of reducing obesity, the basis of the regime resting on the prevention of the introduction of carbon into the body, or on favoring its transformation, and augmenting the amount of oxygen—the food, therefore, to be non-nitrogenous, varied with a few vegetables containing no starch, and some raw fruit. The temperament of the patient is also to be kept in view; the lymphatic to have a diet, such as beef, mutton, venison, hare, pheasant, partridge, etc., and the sanguine a white diet, like veal, fowl, pigeons, oysters, etc. Vegetables not sweet or farinaceous, are allowable; also, grapes, gooseberries, apples, etc., but sugar, butter, cheese, potatoes, pastry, rice, beans and peas are proscribed. The hygiene consists, in this system of treatment, in favoring the action of the skin, in wearing a tight roller to support the walls of the abdomen, in taking plenty of exercise on foot or on horseback; also playing at billiards; fencing, swimming, gymnastics, and kindred diversions. In some slight respects only does this method of M. Filbert differ from others brought forward of late years, but great merit is claimed for it.

THE evils of croquet playing were illustrated in Rome, N. Y., where a married man, who was indulging in a quiet game with his wife, got into a dispute with her about a point of the play and choked and beat her fearfully in view of everybody on the street.

THOUGHTS ON THE COMMANDMENTS.

"Love your neighbor as yourself"
So the parson preaches;
That's one-half the decalogue—
So the prayer book teaches.
Half my duty I can do
With but little labor:
For with all my heart and soul
I do love my neighbor.

Mighty little credit, that,
To my self-denial;
Not to love her, though, might be
Something of a trial.
Why the rosy light that peeps
Through the glass above her
Lingers round her lips; you see
E'en the sunbeams love her.

So, to make my merit more,
I'll go beyond the letter;
Love my neighbor as myself?
Yes, and ten times better
For she's sweeter than the breath
Of the spring that passes
Though the fragrant, budding woods,
O'er the meadow grasses.

And I've preached the word, I know,
For it was my duty
To convert the stubborn heart,
Of the little beauty.
Once again success has crowned
Missionary labor,
For her sweet eyes own that she
Also loves her neighbor.

GEORGE A. BAKER, Jr.

THE INFLUENCE OF ARCTIC COLD ON MAN.

Lieutenant Payer, the Austrian Arctic Explorer, has been laying some of the results of his exploration before the Geographical Society of Vienna. Referring to the influence of extreme cold on the human organism, he related that on March 14th, 1874, he and his companions made a sledge journey over the Semiklar glacier, in order to make observations of Francis Joseph Land. "On that day the cold marked 40 deg. (Reaumur) below zero. Notwithstanding this intense cold M. Payer and a Tyrolese went out before sunrise to make observations and sketch. The sunrise was magnificent; the sunrise seemed surrounded, as it does at a high degree of cold, by small suns, and its light appeared more dazzling from the contrast with the extreme cold. The travelers were obliged to pour rum down their throats so as not to touch the edge of the metals cups, which would have been as dangerous as if they had been red hot; but the rum had lost all its strength and liquidity, and was as flat and thick as oil. It was impossible to smoke either cigars or tobacco in short pipes, for very soon nothing but a piece of ice remained in the month. The metal of the instruments was just like red hot iron to the touch, as were some lockets, which some of the travelers romantically, but imprudently continued to wear next the skin. M. Payer says that so great an amount of cold paralyzes the will, and that under its influences men, from the unsteadiness of their gait, their stammering talk and the slowness of their mental operations, seem as if they were intoxicated. Another effect of cold is a tormenting thirst, which is due to the evaporation of the moisture of the body. It is unwholesome to use snow to quench the thirst, as it brings on inflammation of the throat, palate and tongue. Besides, enough can never be taken to quench the thirst, as a temperature of 30 degrees to 40 degrees below zero makes it more like molten metal. Snow eaters in the North are considered as feeble and effeminate, in the same way as an opium eater in the East. The groups of travelers who traversed the snow fields were surrounded by thick vapors formed by the emanations from their bodies, which became condensed, notwithstanding the furs in which the travelers were enveloped. Those vapors fell to the ground with a slight noise, frozen into the form of small crystals, and rendered the atmosphere thick, impenetrable and dark. Notwithstanding the humidity of the air a disagreeable sensation of dryness was felt. Every sound diffused itself to a very long distance, an ordinary conversation could be heard at a hundred paceh off, while the report of guns from tlys top of high mountains could scarcele be heard. M. Payer explains this phenomenon by the large quantity of moisture in the Arctic atmosphere. Meat could be chopped and mercury used in the shape of balls. Both smell and taste become greatly enfeebled in these latitudes, strength gives way under the paralyzing influence of the cold, the eyes involuntarily close and become frozen. When locomotion stops the sole of the foot becomes insensible. It is somewhat curious that the beard does not freeze, but this is explained from the air expired falling immediately transformed into snow. The cold causes dark beards to become lighter; the secretion of the eyes and nose always increases, while formation of the perspiration altogether ceases. The only possible protection against the cold is to be very warmly clothed, and to endeavor as much as possible to prevent the condensation of the atmosphere, while the much vaunted plans of anointing and blackening the body are pronounced to have no real value.

A VISIT TO THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

We drove for an hour along the southern bank of Salt Lake, fanned by the breath of its sea air, and looking over its waste of waters dotted with mountain islands. It required but little imagination to transport ourselves to the shores of the Atlantic, for extending as it does ninety miles to the north, no land could be seen beyond the line of the clearly defined horizon. Some years ago a steamboat of three hundred tons was built for freight and passenger traffic, in connection with the Union and Central Pacific roads; but her fair prospects were ruined by the construction of the Utah Central, and she now lies at the wharf, her only value being her aid in making our imaginary ocean seem more real. How this great basin of salt water came to be deposited in the interior of the continent has been a study for geographers and naturalists. The water is so densely saline that it is impossible for a body to find the bottom.

It is a capital place to acquire the art of swimming with perfect safety. In former times three barrels of water left to evaporate would produce one barrel of salt; but the freshening within the last twenty years has so weakened it that now four barrels of it are required to obtain that quantity. It has become fresh, therefore, in a proportion of somewhat more than one per cent. yearly. Hence it follows that in less than one hundred years the name of Great Salt Lake should be changed; for by this time it will, like Mormonism, be cleared of all its impurities. I have previously noticed the regular water lines, called benches, which are so distinctly defined on all the mountain ranges surrounding these various valleys, and which afford such unmistakable evidence that in former days they enclosed vast inland seas. The deep alkaline soil of the bottoms has led to the supposition that these seas were of salt water, and that of them excepting this have been completely evaporated, Salt Lake being the sole survivor, and that being destined to dwindle to a puddle and then to dry up for ever. But the last part of this theory is negatived by the evident intention of the lake to assume somewhat of its original proportions; while it is becoming fresher, it is growing larger. Within the twenty-seven years that the country around it has been settled, it has encroached all along its low banks nearly a mile upon the land and deepened five feet. Several five farms are now permanently under water, and the road on which we travelled has been moved far inward to accommodate its aggressiveness. At the same time that this change is going on, atmospheric causes for a part of it are apparent. The climate is becoming more mild, although it is still excessively dry. But each succeeding season brings a greater rainfall. This has doubled within twelve years.—["Through Utah," in The Galaxy for September.

A THRILLING AFFAIR.

RESCUING A CHILD FROM AN ALLIGATOR.

[Handsboro (Miss.) Democrat.]

Last Saturday, about sundown, 4 miles east of this place, on Biloxi Bay, occurred a scene calculated to send a thrill of horror through every human heart, and to make even the boldest tremble with fear. Two little girls, daughters of Mr. Elam R. Blackwell, living on the back Bay of Biloxi, while bathing in the bay immediately in front of his dwelling, were attacked by an enormous alligator. The eldest, a girl of about 7 years of age, was holding the youngest, an infant of 2 years, in her hands, and was quietly enjoying her bath, when suddenly her little sister was snatched from her and borne swiftly from the shore. Terrified beyond measure, and unable to render any assistance to her unfortunate sister, the elder girl uttered a scream, which was quickly caught by the ear of the father, who happened accidentially to be passing within 30 or 40 yards of the spot where his daughters were bathing. Realizing instantly, from the tone of the voice, that his children were in some peril, but unable to conjecture its exact nature, Mr. Blackwell, who is an active and athletic man, rushed rapidly to their assistance, and arrived at the spot just in time to discover his little daughter being borne out into the bay by an alligator. Comprehending the scene at once, and nerved to almost superhuman effort by the desperate situation of his little child, the agonized father leaped madly into the water in pursuit of the would-be destroyer of his daughter, which was then some 25 or 30 yards from shore. The water for a distance of 40 or 50 yards out into the bay from the point where the children were bathing, ranges, in depth from 1½ to 2 feet, and and then suddenly attains a depth of 6 or 50 feet, and both the animal (which by this time had discovered the pursuit) and the father seemed to realize that the deep water immediately in front of them once reached, pursuit and recovery would be alike impossible; both, therefore, redoubled their efforts, the one to reach the point, the other to prevent it. In this struggle, although sinking to his waist in the soft mud at the bottom at each bound, the father was successful. He succeeded in grasping his child by the arm about ten feet from deep water. The alligator, which all the while held the child's foot in its mouth, perceiving itself overtaken, and alarmed and confused by the boldness of the assault, released its hold and made its way rapidly into the deep water in front of it. The father, completely exhausted, raised his child out of the water, and perceiving that it still lived, by desperate effort succeeded in regaining the shore and depositing the child safely in the arms of its mother. The little girl is unhurt, with the exception of a couple of bruises on its foot made by the teeth of the monster.

DEFINITION OF A GENTLEMAN.

It is almost a definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never inflicts a pain. This description is both refined and, as far as it goes, accurate. He is mainly occupied in merely removing the obstacles which hinder the free and unembarrassed action of those about him; and he concurs with their movements rather than take the initiative himself. His benefits may be considered as parallel to what are called comforts or convenience in arrangements of a personal nature; like an easy chair or a good fire, which do their part in dispelling cold and fatigue, though nature provides both means of rest and heat without them. The true gentleman, in like manner, carefully avoids whatever may cause a bar or a joilt in the minds of those with whom he is cast; all clashing of opinion or collision of feeling, all restraint, or suspicion, or gloom, or resentment; his great concern being to make every one else at ease and at home. He has eyes on all his company; he is tender toward the bashful, gentle toward the distant, and merciful toward the absurd; he can recollect to whom he is speaking; he guards against unreasonable allusions or topics which may irritate; he is seldom prominent in conversation, and never wearisome. He makes light of favors while he does them, and seems to be receiving when he is conferring. He never speaks of himself except when compelled, never defends himself by a retort, he has no ears for slander, or gossip, is scrupulous in imputing motives to those who interfere with him, and interprets everything for the best. He is never mean or little in his disputes, never takes unfair advantage, never mistakes personalities or sharp sayings for arguments, or insinuates evils which he dare not say out. From a long-sighted prudence he observes the maxim of the ancient sage, that we should ever conduct ourselves towards our enemy as if he were one day to be our friend. He has too much good sense to be affronted at insults, he is too well employed to remember injuries, and too indolent to bear malice. He is patient, forbearing and resigned on philosophical principles; he submits to pain because it is inevitable, to bereavement, because it is irreparable, and to death, because it is his destiny. —[John Henry Newman.

VARIETIES.

THE latest proposition in France is to give every one drowned out by the late inundation a farm in Algeria.

A VOLUNTEER and gratuitous service among the sick children of New York city is proposed by physicians during the months of August and September.

THE Prince of Wales is trying to revive the fashion of swallow-tailed coats and brass buttons, but the boys follow him around and yell: "Shoot that coat!"

KALAKAUA I. proposes starting a Plymouth Church in the Sandwich Islands, as he considers it the most remarkable thing worth copying from the United States.

AN oil well has just been struck at Bradford, Steuben county, N. Y., and much excitement prevails among the citizens in consequence.

"TOM, you seem to gain flesh every day; the grocery business must agree with you. What did you weigh last?" "Well, Jim, I really forget now, but it strikes me it was a pound of butter."

AT a Kentucky watering place the waiters glide over the dining room floor on parlor skates, thus obviating the noise of tramping feet which so often disturbs the summer guest at meal times.

THOMAS K. BEECHER'S church at Elmira will have a "romp" room. What in the world is that? The standard inquiry, "May Christians dance?" will have to be altered to, "May Christians 'romp'?"

A LADY arrived the other day at the Crawford House, in the White Mountains, and on alighting from the cars her dress was discovered to be slowly burning up. The flames were extinguished without any fatal result.

CHINA is becoming a large consumer of American cotton goods, a single Massachusetts factory having recently received an order for 12,000 bales of the product of its looms.

A QUARRYMAN at Groton, Mass., a few days ago became enraged at his employer, and, in a fit of intoxication, so mutilated a costly soldiers' monument that another will have to be made.

MRS. BEECHER set a bad fashion. A minister's wife at Danby Borough, Vt., emulated it, and sat in the court-room while her husband was being tried for immoral conduct. She had to listen to a full confession from the young lady implicated.

A NEW arrangement of musical glasses, thirty-two in number, has been invented by a Portuguese gentleman, on which very elaborate music can be played, and which is said to imitate closely the human voice. He calls it the "copophone."

ONE of the most remarkable robberies recorded took place near Worcester, Mass., a few days ago. Nearly a ton of hay which a gentleman had left on Saturday night stacked in cocks in a field had on Monday morning disappeared without leaving a trace of its whereabouts.

A RATTLESNAKE, coiled on a fence, struck its fangs into the breast of a woman who unwittingly ventured too near. She threw it to the ground, and it bit her on one of her ankles before she could get out of reach. She died within a few hours. This was in Marshall, Tenn.

THE London Court Journal announces that two American ladies are just now making a pedestrian trip in the highlands, and enjoying the best of all ways of traveling amid mountain scenery. They are alone, each having her knapsack on her back, and each also armed with a revolver.

A PRESBYTERIAN minister, while marrying a couple of his rustic parishioners, felt exceedingly disconcerted on his asking the bridegroom if he were willing to take the woman for his wedded wife, by his scratching his head and saying, "Ay, I'm wullin' but 'd rather hae her sister."

A LITTLE boy eighteen months old, while playing in his father's yard at Stratford, C. W., last week, was knocked down by a cock and spurred several times about the face and head before his mother could rescue him. One stroke of the spur penetrated his brain, and he died a few hours afterward.

AN Oswego, N. Y., girl of eighteen was courted by an old fellow of seventy, who lavished upon her costly presents, &c., but when he asked her to marry she plainly told him that he was "a toothless, dried up old fool, and she would no more think of marrying him than she would a pair of tongs." He says she had consented to become his wife, and a suit for breach of promise is in prospect.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S decorations are now forty-two in number. They comprise German, Belgian, Greek, Italian, Dutch, Austrian, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish, Tunisian, Persian, and Siamise Orders; also the Danish Dannebrog Grand Cross, the Grand Cross of the French Legion of Honor, the Austrian Iron Crown, the San Marino Grand Cross, and a medal for saving a drowning man, this being the first in point of date.

THE huge elephant Empress, which died at the Zoological Gardens, Philadelphia, recently, has been dissected. The removal of the skin disclosed a diseased condition of the flesh, but the muscles were found to be healthy and immensely developed. As compared with the great size of the animal the brain was found to be very small, weighing only eight or ten pounds, whereas the weight of the brain of an average man is a little more three pounds. The stomach was found to be a sac about six feet long, and the intestine were more than sixty feet in length, and from six to twelve inches in diameter. The abdomen was found to be diseased with tumors, which were the cause of the death of the animal. The heart very much resembled that of a man.

A PARIS correspondent of the London News gives some interesting information of M. Thiers: "There is nothing the matter with M. Thiers beyond his 78 years. His health is excellent, his spirits are elastic, and his activity is unabated. He is on foot between 4 and 5 in the morning. On getting out of bed he takes a cup of chocolate. He then runs about the garden, looking at the flowers, visits the greenhouse, and goes to see his horses. After doing this, he ascends to his library on the first floor to work at his desk or to classify his papers. M. Thiers has several literary irons in the fire. He is still engaged on his philosophical treatise, and he is writing memoirs. A History of Modern French Art is also said to be in course of progress."

Weekly Post.

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County Commissioners—JAMES IRVIN, JOHN O'REILLY.
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BE sure and register before the 1st of September.

GRANT has two Bibles at least. His manners ought to improve in the future.

"No Ringster need apply." This is the motto of the honest voters in this section of country.

THE people of Pittsburgh, in proportion to actual wealth and population, are the most heavily taxed community in the country.

IF you would bring about a return of prosperity, light taxes and honest and economical government, vote the Ring out of power. In no other way can these much desired results be brought about.

WHY this sudden silence among the organs in this city on the subject of resumption and rag money? Have they heard the voice of the business men and the laboring classes? Who ordered them to cease firing?

DON'T wait till after the State Convention Sept. 8th., to get registered, or you will lose your vote. Remember that that must be attended to on or before the 1st., of September, seven days prior to the assembling of the Democratic State Convention at Erie.

THE President was welcomed as a man of war at Fair Point, and particular stress was laid upon the number of battles he had fought. The Prince of Peace could not have produced so good a war record, and perhaps would not have been so great an attraction.

A BRUTE in Manchester, England, who became jealous of his wife, concluded to "spoil her beauty," which seemed to be her greatest fault, by pouring oil of vitrol over her face, disfiguring her in the most shocking manner. He was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

A LEADING business man of this city writes to say: "I have never voted anything but a Republican ticket, but the refusal of the Republican papers to say one word against the extravagance of the municipal government that has well-nigh destroyed business with high taxes and jobbery, convinces me that the leaders of the party are in league with the Ring. Henceforth my vote is against them." There are hundreds of Republicans coming to the same conclusion with our correspondent.

REPUBLICAN WISHY WASHY —CAMPAIGN ARGUMENT.

The New York Times, is perhaps excusable, at this juncture for the trifling character of its arguments against the Democratic party. It is the feeble voice of a waning political power against the irresistible vox populi, which is once more ordering the government to be honest, and consequently Democratic. The only show of an argument offered on the subject of the financial question, in which everybody is of course interested, is that a Republican Congress, in its last expiring moments, after the people have positively repudiated the very members who were acting, passed an act to the effect that the government should begin to resume specie payments—in four years after the brilliant statesmen! who enacted it should be politically dead, buried and forgotten. "Four years after date, we promised to pay, what we have been promising to pay these ten years." This is the Radical promissary note, which the hard up Republican presses are trying to foist upon the business men of the United States. It will not pass. The people do not believe either in Radical performances, of Radical promises. They have had quite enough of them. The idea that intelligent men of all parties cannot see through this transparent trick, is supremely ridiculous. It was conceived in infamy, by infamous men; and it is only the baby in politics who could seriously advance it as an argument in favor of sustaining the disintegrating factions of Republicanism.

If a real Republican statesman should appear, and undertake a solid argument on the subject of specie resumption, he will inevitably show the folly of the act passed in the last agonies of a dishonored and dishonable Republican majority, for a mean, petty purpose; the very purpose to which Republican party hacks are now applying it. If the New York Times should die—where, then, would be the wisdom? What would the world do? How does the New York Times rate the average intelligence of its readers? Not very high, it may be thought, if such trifling stuff is to be regarded by them as nutritious pabulum.

Ordinary mortals might conclude, that since the Republican party has utterly failed to give the people a proper, honest currency, it is time to try what Democratic statesmen can do to give a stable and fair currency, which shall bear more equably upon the millions of taxpayers, the real laborers, the men who ultimately have to work for and pay the taxes, no matter how unjustly they may have been brought upon us.

The object of the N. Y. Times, is not to teach Democrats the beautiful principles of true Democratic government, but to prevent, if possible, Democrats from having power. This is the little game which its pretty and fanciful currency dissertations is designed to play; but it is too late. Nevertheless, the effort may be pardonable; since it cannot consistently defend the other past wicked acts of Republicanism and Grantism; which the people have so signally rebuked. It would not now be popular to do so—even among the repentant Republicans. It may be pardonable on another account. It may have a hope that the intricacies of the currency question, if properly manipulated for the campaign in Ohio, may confuse the Democratic voters and lead some of them to deposit Republican tickets in the ballot box. We trust that the Democratic party in Ohio is not quite so easily bamboozled. The great question now before the people of Ohio, and not only of Ohio but of the entire Union, is not about a few millions more or less of Republican promises to pay; but about the vital issues of government. The Republican system of government has been tried long enough. Long enough to show to mankind that it is a failure. That it has been and is to-day, under Grant and Babcock nothing more or less than a sink of corruption. It is not gold and greenbacks that are on trial before the people; it is Radical Republicanism. A few have always plenty of gold and greenbacks; but the many have not enough of either to build palaces with; nay, they have hardly enough wherewith to pay their enormous taxes. What the people need, is a good, honest Democratic government; well knowing, as they do, that their only hope of redress from the grievous wrongs and heavy burdens which the present administration has put upon them can only come through a change in the political status of the national government.

A SOMEWHAT important point in regard to military authority in the South was recently decided by the Supreme Court. It arose at New Orleans, where the Mayor and city government; appointed by the military authority, executed a lease of certain property for a term of years. The duration of the lease extended after the expiration of the military rule. The Court holds that, as a general principle, the contracts of the conqueror touching things in the conquered territory, cease with the military occupation, and with this principle it will not interfere, but nevertheless, a fair and reasonable exercise of military authority must be respected, even after the military government is at an end. The Court does not in the decision desire to set a precedent, and therefore, whilst it confirms the lease until the expiration of the original term, it desires the decision to apply only to the peculiar circumstances of this particular case. This, however, is a lame and impotent decision and unworthy the highest tribunal in the country. To recognize an incontrovertible principle of law and refuse to give it force and effect, betrays either cowardice or partisan bias on the part of the Court. The lease should have been declared void from and after the cessation of the military occupation.

MORTON'S CONFESSION.

The big gun of the waning forces of Grant's administration, in his new speech, which is designed to keep up the drooping spirits of the demoralized Republican ranks confesses to the packing of the Supreme Court by President Grant and his kitchen cabinet. Look at the words of Senator Morton; ponder them carefully; they refer to a proceeding which will forever remain, a stain in our National annals.

"When afterwards, during the administration of General Grant, the membership of that Court having somewhat changed, the Court decided by a majority of one, that the issue of greenbacks during the war, under pressure of national, military necessity, was constitutional; the Democratic party declared that the decision was corrupt, and that the Court had been packed by President Grant for that purpose."

Yes, Mr. Morton; the Democratic party so declared, and the whole world knows its truth. That act of General Grant, stands forth to-day, and will forever stand forth as one of the basest and meanest acts ever performed be any President. It was simply this; that the United States Supreme Court had given a decision upon a constitutional point—as the Court of final resort, which decision did not suit Senator Morton, General Grant and others, and General Grant making himself a national cats-paw, packed a Court for the purpose of reversing the decision. A bolder transaction cannot be found in all history. And these are the men, Morton, Grant, and their fellows, who thus desecrated their high public trusts, to further their own mere party and personal ambition, in order to gratify their lust of power.

And now, this immaculate! apostle of civil liberty, Senator Morton of this beautiful clique, puts himself in the foreground as the defender of the worst administration our country has ever had. He, the man, who connived at this and many outrageous proceedings of his uncrupulous party, with brazen face now stands up to lecture to the people of this country upon the currency, and upon the duty of voters in the present political campaign.

If we understand the sentiment which at present prevades the minds of the honest, thinking masses of our citizens', and we believe we do, it is that deceit and treachery, to the true interests of this country, shall no longer prevail in high places. The people are not to be put off with minor disputations concerning particular measures which may be in future. Their business just now, is to perform, fearlessly, the highest duty which belongs to an American citizen; to show by their voting their just indignation at the Republican proceedings of the past, and to hurl from political power those who have been most instrumental in bringing our country to the very verge of bankruptcy; among whom is the political apostle of Indiana—Senator Morton, a bigger man than Grant, physically and mentally; though, possibly, not a bit more daring in his ways of trying to boost up his dying party. Go on, Senator; give us another illustration from the past Republican records. There is a generation of voters just coming in who may not be familiar with these precious morsels.

THE Evening Telegraph of yesterday has a most remarkable article on the currency question and cries "Halt." Being so much at variance with the other "rag baby" organs in this city, we take pleasure in copying some of the extracts with the hope that the Telegraph will "stick" and not in a few days—take it all back. Here they are:

"The hasty and uncalled for legislation of January, 1875, aiming to reach specie payments at a hop, step and jump, is working incalculable mischief, and is destined to do still greater harm unless it is promptly repealed. It is time to cry "Halt!" The industry of the nation can't stand these reckless experiments. It is groaning under the impracticable schemes of financial visionaries. For several years after the close of the war the nation was bled to the extent of five hundred millions annually under the insane idea of a speedy extinguishment of the national debt, and the money thus wrested from labor was absorbed by an enemy of office holders, Freedmen's Bureau, and other sponges inseparable from the system devised. Now, whilst all over the broad land debtors are hard pressed, their debts not shrinking, but the property for which they were contracted, shrinking, whilst leading staples, such as iron and lumber and coal, and oil, have been embarrassed, whilst people are afraid to borrow money to invest in new enterprises, whilst a real paralysis weighs down upon the energies of the whole nation, it is no time to persevere in a policy looking to speedy resumption and pushing it on by legislative enactments."

"Better draw out of the business now than be laughed at in 1879. Better draw out of it before further injury be inflicted on enterprise and credit, and confidence be further damaged. There is no such distance between paper and gold as to warrant the clamor for a precipitate resumption."

"Repeal this inconsiderate law. Let the currency alone. Don't put gyves on the enterprising men who have invested in other times and without a suspicion of such legislation. Repeal the law and the people will then understand that Congress and the other members of the Government will cease intermeddling, and permit trade and industry to regulate themselves. As a first step towards returning reason (financially speaking) we say to the gentlemen who go to Washington next winter, repeal this four year resumption law and stop tinkering altogether with the currency: enough mischief has already been done. Do that and the ship will ride the waves again.

IF Mr. Hoyt wants something particularly attractive to "point to with pride," we would respectfully refer him to the clothing bureau of the Navy Department. There he will find something truly Radical and refreshing. The marines have been most outrageously swindled and the Treasury depleted to the extent of tens of thousands. Among other things it is charged that Barnum & Co., of New York presented a bill for $25,000 for which no clothes were furnished, which was promptly passed and paid. Barnum & Co., hold U. S. Grant's note for $152 with interest for some twenty-five years, for a suit of clothes furnished him. This note is barred by the statue of limitations, and cannot be collected. Is there any connection between the two facts?

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

MR. EDITOR—Is the resolution published by your touching municipal extravagance, really a part of the Lancaster platform? I have addressed this same enquiry to several of the Republican papers, but they do not answer.

A REPUBLICAN.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16.

We can assure our correspondent that the resolution as published in THE POST was adopted by the Lancaster Convention, as he will find by turning to the files of any of our Ring contemporaries of the 27th or 28th of May. The reason they do not answer the question is plain. They dare not open up a discussion of municipal extravagance and high taxation in this city. The central Ring has ordered perfect silence in regard to the matter.

ADVICES from all parts of the State give indubitable evidence that the Ring is doomed to a total overthrow at the approaching election. Among the Republican business men of this city and county the feeling of disgust against Ring rule and Ring rascality is overwhelming. Hundreds of honest Republicans who formerly contributed their means freely for the success of their party, hoping for reform among its leaders, now publicly repudiate them and their works, and refuse to give a cent for campaign purposes. They have come to see that there is no hope for the future except the total overthrow of the Ring and all of its blowers and strikers who are up for office, and their votes will be cast in November on the side of reform and honest government. The Pittsburgh and Allegheny county Ring has at last broken the patient camel's back. Its own spinal column is now to be sent to the political bone boiler.

SOME days ago we called attention to a valuable nugget of financial information digged from the profound editorial depths of the Gazette. It was as follows:

Lack of currency is not now the cause of business depression. If, however, business should again assume its old proportions, we presume more currency will be needed to transact it. But the law of Congress, looking to specie payments in 1879, provides for this very contingency. It is the only elastic currency we have had.

At the time we asked the following question: Now will our contemporary please inform us when it was that he said the "threat" of enforcing the above law hung like a pall over the country paralyzing all our industries? Perhaps the Gazette overlooked our query, hence we repeat it. We sincerely trust that our contemporary will not dodge the issue by adverting to the Administration of President Pierce, or challenging us to a defense of the foreign policy of Julius Cæsar.

THE report of the Board of Audit of City Hall, so far as we have seen in the published extracts, is anything but a complimentary document to certain of the Commission. It sustains to the fullest extent all the exposures of unnecessary expenses and extravagance and the piling up of costs beyond the limitation of the law, repeatedly made in the columns of THE POST. While the Board was as lenient as possible, the report is a most galling judicial rebuke of the way in which the building of City Hall was managed. If the parties who have been flayed by the report are satisfied we are. THE POST has been thoroughly vindicated, and the undeniable extravagance of the job placed where it properly belongs.

THIS is what a Radical organ, the Cleveland Herald, has to say about the currency question in Ohio:

Once get the Republicans where they will have to defend themselves from the charge of being hard money men, contractionists, and in favor of immediate resumption of specie payments, and that moment the Republican cause of Ohio is lost. We speak the words of truth and soberness, and if it cuts Republican orators and Republican editors, so much the worse for them.

How does this strike the Ring editors in this immediate vicinage? Have they discovered this fact, and does this account for their sudden change on the currency question?

NOT AFRAID.

[Chicago Times.]

William Welsh is apparently not afraid of offending either Mr. Grant or Mr. Delano. He has written an open letter to the President, in which he denounces the libelous attack of Delano on Samuel Walker, clerk of the board of Indian Commissioners. Welsh charges that these attacks were made on Walker because he exposed frauds which it was the duty of the Interior Department to check. Welsh then charges Delano with making a willfully false report to the President in reference to the amount of stock subscribed to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and threatens to publish further statements of still more objectionable acts, and concludes: "Your protection of Gen. Walker when he was convicted of malfeasance as commissioner of Indian affairs, seems wholly unaccountable, except on the hypothesis that 'love in you is blind.'" These be plain words, my lord. What will Mr. Grant do about it?

MINOR NOTES.

GOV. HENDRICKS says that "Gath" and "Eli Perkins" deviated from the straight line of truth in the interviews with him which they pretended were held.

THE Washington Star says editorially: "The week opens, as last week closed, with the President and every member of his Cabinet absent from the seat of government."

EVERY county in Kentucky has been heard from. McCreary's majority is 36,-139. The House will stand 90 Democrats and 10 Radicals. No chance for Radical thieves in that State.

THE Democratic newspapers of Mississippi are well pleased with their State ticket and platform, and many of them declare that the outlook is favorable to a Democratic victory in November.

THE New York Sun has this: Chickering's pianos are great. So are Steinway's. Are those of the one better than those of the other? Who knows? They ought to discuss the subject in long advertisements in all the newspapers.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean confesses to being the only paper in the North that grinds out "grists of outrages." It still insists that both black and white Republicans in the South, and especially in Texas, are "hunted down by Democrats and butchered."

THE Democracy of Nebraska will meet at Fremont on the 16th of September, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Supreme bench, district bench and regents of the State University, under the new Constitution, the election for all to occur on the same day.

THE Freedmen's Bank Commissioners now think they can declare a dividend of 20 per cent. to depositors on December 1. They have found most of the real-estate bought by the old philanthropists, who ran the institution "for the benefit" of Sambo, utterly worthless.

AT a meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Pike county, on Wednesday, August 11th, Hon. E. B. Eldred was appointed Senatorial delegate and Hon. G. H. Rowland Representative delegate to the Democratic State Convention, with power to substitute.

THE Phila. Sunday Press says. "It looks as though the national bank power and all the Rings and combinations which have fattened under recent lax administrations of the government were attempting to form a coalition with the remnant of the old Know Nothing party.

WE feel authorized to say that the Republican managers who are resting in the belief that the Canal Ring exposures will implicate no prominent officials of their party are slumbering on the edge of a volcano. The eruption will occur in a few days.—Utica Observer (Dem.)

THE Easton Dispatch says: "On the 3d of September next, Robert A. Packer, son of Hon. Asa Packer, will be married to a daughter of Victor Piolett, of Bradford county. The wedding will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, and is to be a very grand affair."

ALLUDING of the invitation to Hon. Jefferson Davis to speak at the Winnebago county, Illinois, fair, the Chicago Post and Mail, a loyal sheet says: "Let the olive branch wave in the breezes of Winnebago county, and mark another step in the progress of peace and forgiveness."

THE Columbia Democratic County Convention instructed its representatives and Senator in the general assembly to vote against any proposition for a change in the present State Constitution at the coming session, being of the opinion that it should be fairly tested before it is changed.

THE California women, having been granted the privilege of eligibility to the office of school trustee, are stretching the rope a little, and a number of them are running for the office of county superintendent. If elected, they announce their purpose of appealing to the courts to sustain them.

MR. ANDREW JOHNSON, son of the late ex-President Johnson, denies all knowledge of the reported insurance on his father's life, though he says he has not yet been able to look over all of his father's papers. The estate of ex-President is estimated at between $150,000 and $175,000.

SOME poor orphans in Arkansas have brought suit to recover possession of a little patch of 6,000,000 acres of land lying in that State and Missouri, granted to a direct ancestor of theirs in 1793, and since then unwarrantably squatted upon by numerous towns, villages, farmers and railway corporations.

AN Iowa newspaper thinks that the Democrats, when they get into power, will be like a horde of savages turned loose into a curiosity shop. Savages or no savages, it is safe to bet that they will play havoc with some of the curiosities which the Radicals have left for the bewilderment of the nation.—St. Louis Times.

THE Boston Traveler says: "We are assured by a gentleman who is in communication with Theodore Tilton, that he has no purpose of having a new trial of his suit against Mr. Beecher. The recent acts of his counsel have been with reference to the costs of the former trial, for which the plaintiff would be responsible, should he withdraw his suit from the courts."

Two Presidents, John and John Quincy Adams, are buried in Massachusetts; one, Pierce, in New Hampshire; two, Van Buren and Fillmore, in New York; one Buchanan, in Pennsylvania; one, Lincoln, in Illinois; one, Harrison, in Ohio; one, Taylor, in Kentucky, three, Jackson, Polk, and Johnson, in Tennessee; and five, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Tyler, in Virginia.

A RECENT convention of the conservatives of King George county Va., adopted resolutions opposing any form of repudiation of the state debt, while asserting that the general government, by consenting to the set-off of West Virginia, was morally, if not legally, responsible for the debt; and declaring that the position of a legislator was never intended as one of profit, but of honor, and that they would support no one for the office pledged to reduce the pay of members to at most $4 per day.

GENERAL BABCOCK, superintendent of public buildings and grounds at Washington, estimates that nearly $500,000 will be required the next fiscal year for the repair and improvement of the works and grounds belonging to the United States under his charge, including $30,000 for the repair and refurnishing of the Executive mansion, $40,000 for a pedestal for a statue of the late General Thomas, and $55,000 to replace the wooden greenhouses with iron ones.

VARIOUS intelligent newspapers seem to share the opinion that the grand scare over the threatened appearance of Jefferson Davis as an agricultural orator in Illinois is a trifle hysterical, not to say hollow. They evidentially think that the fact of Mr. Davis's leadership of the Rebellion has little to do with his opinion of the crops, and that if treason does lurk in the turnip, Mr. Davis is not likely to extract it.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE Charleston (S. C.) News says of Senator Morton's recent speech:

"Senator Morton will find, we fancy, that his cry of 'Wolf!' has been raised once too often, and will, this time, fail to rouse the passions and prejudices of the Northern masses against the South. But whatever the result of his speech and of the policy which it marks out, the Southern people will neither be frightened by his threats nor stung by his falsehoods into the slightest deviation from the sensible and patriotic line of political action which they have chosen."

THE Washington Republican feels called upon to announce that people who say it has fallen out with the District Commissioners and President Grant "have all been guilty of lying, and some have added to that guilt the worse crime of base ingratitude." But what will the Republican say if the Commissioners and the President will really refuse to let it have that extra $50,000 for printing the delinquent tax-list three or four days beyond the legal time?—Courier-Journal.

THE home of Senator Morton is afflicted with a gang of bloody Kluklux belonging to the Bricklayers' Union, who seem to be utterly indifferent to the Senator's notions of law and order. While Morton is talking about Southern outrages in Ohio, his organ the Journal, is talking about "the frequent and bloody outrages committed by members of the Bricklayers' Union," whose last performance was kicking an old man nearly to death because he wanted to work at his own price and make a living for himself and family.

A BODY of young men in the town of Pawaukee, Wis., have evaded a local prohibitory law by incorporating themselves under the laws of the state into an organization termed the "Sulphur Spring Club." The shares of this corporation cost fifty cents each. The treasurer is authorized to keep on hand liquors and beer, and each shareholder is entitled to twelve drinks, for which, with his certificate of stock, he receives a coupon, which is punched for each drink. The members of the club were prosecuted for violating the excise law, and were found not guilty.

AT the Maine election in September a series of constitutional amendments will be submitted to the people, of which the most important require the substitution, as far as possible, of general laws for special legislation; provide for the Executive appointment of police and municipal judges instead of their election by the people; and aim to prevent bribery at elections by providing for the exclusion from the right of suffrage for a term of ten years or less of all persons "convicted of bribery at any election, or of voting under the influence of a bribe."

THE Boston Transcript says: "Wanted—A first-class Ku-Klux outrage for use at the autumn elections." Could not New England furnish a few? Only the other day a deputy sheriff was shot dead in New Hampshire after having been active in the pursuit of a band of robbers. A young lady was murdered in Vermont more than a year ago, and the culprit is still at large. Many months ago a man was shot dead near his own door in the outskirts of Boston and the identity of his murderers has never been established. Why not talk about Ku-Klux?"

IT is estimated that the forthcoming Iowa census report will show that the State has a population of 1,350,000—a gain of more than 100,000 in two years. The gains are chiefly in the new counties of the North and Northwest. Several of the older counties, and those stricken by grasshoppers, have barely held their own. The most populous county in the State is Dubuque with 43,845, and the next is Scott, with 39,836. The four largest cities in the State are as follows: Dubuque, 23,605; Davenport, 21,234; Burlington, 20,227; Des Moines, 14,443.

THE Hon. A. G. Brown, an ex-Governor of Mississippi and a United States Senator before the war, is proposed by some of the newspapers of that State as a suitable man to represent the Jackson District in Congress. The St. Louis Bepublican says of him: "Gen. Brown was an active Confederate during the war, but is now the best reconstructed man in Mississippi, and his counsels to the people are always marked with wisdom and moderation. If Mississippi could send to the next Congress a delegation of men equal in ability and integrity to Brown and Lamar, even though half the number should be Republican, she would begin to regain her old influence in that body."

THE Clearfield Republican makes it appear that ex-Senator Scott, Messrs. Wolfe Hoyt and others, who engineered the late "opening-of-the-campaign" meeting at Erie, managed to have themselves summoned to appear in that city, at the time, as grand and petit jurors in the United States Court, and that they drew per diem and mileage amounting to about $65 each. That journal sums up the cost as follows: Fifty jurors, at $65 each, $3,250; Chairman Hoyt's bill (for serving eight days as a juror, at $3 per day, $24, and for mileage $68), $92; total, $3,342. Each one of the orators at this meeting, the Republican avers, "drew out of the United States treasury at least $65." The Erie Observer copies the figures and statements and does not deny their truth.

IN Alabama the movement for a revision of the State Constitution had the full sympathy of the Democracy, and on the question of calling a convention they have swept the State by over 16,000 majority, the largest they have had since the close of the war, and they have elected 87 out of 97 of the members of the convention. It is worthy of especial note that in both Alabama and North Carolina the color line was rigidly drawn by the Republican leaders. The negroes voted against the whites as they have invariably done since they fell under the manipulation of the carpet-beg adventurers and thieves from the North. Whether this is an indication of the hopelessness of the effort in the neighboring State of Mississippi to divide parties on something else than race, remains to be seen, but the prospects are certainly not encouraging.

MR. ANDREW JOHNSON JR., editor of the Greenville (Tenn) Intelligencer, denies the story that his father in early life met with a serious disappointment from unrequited love. He says that his father fell in love with a young lady of good family and amiable character, who returned his affection. Her parents, however, objected to the marriage upon the grounds of Mr. Johnson's youth and lack of means. Upon hearing this he sought an interview with the young lady, told her of the decision of her parents, and of the course he himself had resolved upon, adding that there was nothing left for them but to part and forget what they had been to each other. The lady felt otherwise, and frankly told him that she would go with him wherever he might lead, and that she would not hesitate to trust her life and its keeping into his hands. His pride would not permit this, and notwithstanding his love, he left the place, only returning long years after, when the lady was married and the mother of a family.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Blair county is to have a new railroad depot.

THE annual parade of the Sharon Fire Department will take place on the 9th of September.

EIGHTY-ONE properties are to be sold at Sheriff's sale in Harrisburg, on Wednesday of next week.

JAMES ADAMS, the pedestrain, walked four miles in thirty-two minutes and five seconds, in York, on Thursday.

THE Trumbull County Musical Association holds its next Convention in Warren, September 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th.

THREE hundred hands were discharged from the Harrisburg shops during the past week, and on Saturday the shops closed down.

THE increase in the bituminous coal shipments over the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad this season now amounts to 125,-274 tons.

MRS. SARAH HOOVER, of Harrisburg, while working in the kitchen turned suddenly round one day last week and without apparent cause fractured her hip-bone.

ADAM KUTZ, of Reading while in the act of pulling off the boot on his left foot, sustained a diagonal fracture of the leg above the knee the other day.

THE temperance party have started a new weekly journal in Philadelphia called Our Paper, which advotes the election of Brown and Pennypacker with great earnestness.

THE business outlook at Danville, Montour county is assuming a much more encouraging aspect. Three of the five rolling mills situated there are running with fair orders and two more furnaces will soon start.

THE tenth annual reunion of the One Hundreth Pennsylvania Volunteers will take place at Pine Grove, Mercer county Pa., on Tuesday, September 14th 1875—anniversary of battle of South Mountain.

A MRS. HARRIS fell dead in the office of a justice of the peace at Phillipsburg one day last week. She had some difficulty with a neighbor who had sued her and the excitement brought on a fatal attack of the heart disease.

THE Hazard manufacturing company of Wilkesbarre has just filled an order for two wire ropes, one two thousand and the other one thousand feet long. They were shipped to Virginia City, Nevada this week and are to be used for hoisting ore from a silver mine.

THE Osceola Reville says: Taking into consideration that it is only sixty working days since the fire, and that one hundred and twenty houses have gone up in the interim, the truth flashes upon us that we have been building at the rate of two houses a day.

ON Friday last a little son of Hoopes Brown, of East Whiteland, Chester county, had his left hand blown off and the right hand mangled by the explosion of a nitro-glycerine cartridge, which he was attempting to empty so that he might use the metalic shell as an ornament to the end of his pencil.

A LITTLE daughter of Wm. M. Goodman, Esq., of Reading, had been suffering for eighteen months from what the physicians pronounced "nasal catarrh," but which one more wise than his fellows found to be a piece of cork lodged at a point in her nose about between her eyes. He removed it and the child is almost entirely recovered.

QUIETNESS and good order, still prevail at the mines where the Swede miners are employed. The amount of coal mined at the three banks in operation was about 1,500 tons last week. About a dozen old miners have gone to work at Philips' bank along with the Swedes and the Mt. Pleasant bank resumed on Wednesday last.—Sharpsville Advertiser.

JOHN HUNSBERGER, of North Coventry Chester county, was thrown from a wagon with an umbrella in his hand. In his fall the point of the umbrella pierced the ground and the handle entered his mouth with great force and threw him on his side. As it did so the handle turned in his mouth, and, in leaving, it tore a passage way throught the left cheek, at least three-quarters of an inch long, causing a most frightful looking wound.

TWO hundred passenger cars are to be erected at Altoona during the coming fall and winter. These cars will be used for transporting visitors to and from the Centennial Exposition. The Mountain city will derive considerable benefit from the building of these, as work will be furnished a large number of operatives during the coming fall and winter.

A HEN belonging to Mr. Richard Tanner, of this place, catches mice as readily as a cat will do. Last week as Mrs. Hen was standing in the kitchen door, she spied a mouse running under the cupboard. Stationing herself in a suitable place the mouse soon made its appearance, when she caught it, carrying it outdoors, where she pecked it to death. The chicken is of the Dorkin breed.—Beaver Times.

SOME sports, on last Saturday night, removed a lot of head and foot stones from a marble shop, and erected them within the public squre, with painted inscriptions denoting the graves of a number of our living citizens, which gave it quite a cemetery appearance. With a few exceptions the purported buried ones are of the temperance persuasion, from which we conclude that the amateur sextons engaged in the prank favor whisky rather than temperance. All day Sunday this mimic cemetery was visited by fresh crowds who seemed to enjoy the fun.—Mercer Press.

TRUE AS PREACHING.

[Phila. Times.]

Ulysses addressed the Sunday School Assembly at Fairpoint, New York on Saturday afternoon, and expressed his great pleasure at being present. After that he sat down. "Hundreds and thousands of men who fought against him are now in heaven," said one of the speakers who followed, in allusion to their distinguished guest, and as he did not contradict the statement we allow it to stand. Besides, we have an indistinct impression that it is going to be truer than ever after awhile. And, by the way, wonder if Mr. Grant gets the paper regularly? There was a mightily interesting letter in it, the other day, from a Mr. Welsh, and we are sure the Sunday school folks would have enjoyed hearing General Babcock, the President's mouth organ, read it aloud. It was a tribute to the character of Ulysses that we have rarely seen excelled. It was also every word of it true.

WASHINGTON.

Another Swindling Scheme Comes to Light.

MORE RADICAL FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—W. J. Murtagh, editor and proprietor of the National Republican brought suit against District Commissioners to-day to recover $47,000, the amount claimed by him as remaining due for advertising tax sales last June, $50,000 having already been paid by Commissioners on account.

A telegram was received at the navy department this morning from Rear Admiral Reynolds, now en route to the command of the Asiatic station, dated Suez, August 16, announcing that the Tennessee, his flagship passed through the Suez canal easily.

The department also received information this morning of the death of Commander G. M. Morris, of the United States Navy at Jordan Alum Spgo, Va., yesterday. Commander Morris was in command of the Cumberland when she was sunk by the Merrimac in Hampton Roads.

MORE RADICAL SWINDLING.

The Chronicle publishes a long article to-day on "the Marine Corps," the details of which are principally charges of swindling marines by the officers of corps and charges against Quartermaster Slack for serious abuses in the matter of purchasing clothing, &c., with other wholesale charges against the entire corps, so far as the officers are concerned.

The officers at the Treasury also say that Major Slack is entire innocent of any complicity, and that offense lies between contractors and parties who in their official or clerical capacity are entrusted with the inspection of clothing sent them for that purpose by contractors.

Inquiry at the fourth Auditor's office sustains the charges of fraud upon the Government in the purchase of clothing.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has begun suit in New York against the bondsmen of the contractors, one of whom recently died and the other was missed from a Providence steamer.

A BOLD MOVE.

The Evening Star says: By some means, Messrs. Barnum & Bro., who manufactured the clothing in New York, ascertained that the amounts of bills which they made out in blank were not filled up by Capt. Maddox, the inspecting officer in Philadelphia. Some time ago they resolved on a bold move. They made a bill out which would cover $25,000, for clothing which they had not made. It was sent to Capt. Maddox at Philadelphia, who approved it. It is said that his approval was secured through the collusion of one of his clerks. At all events he gave a certificate of inspection covering enough garments to meet the aggregate of the list; he also approved it and sent it on to Washington to General Seelin, who likewise approved it and Major Slack paid the bill.

THAT REPORTED UNPLEASANTNESS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND BRISTOW.

Certain statements having reached the public that the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury are not in full accord in their efforts to bring to justice all who have been engaged in violation of internal revenue laws in relation to the tax on distilled spirits, and the President, in a communication referring thereto, and forwarded by him to the Secretary, has made the following autographed endorsement, referred to the Secretary of the Treasvry. This was intended as a private letter for my information and contains many extracts from St. Louis papers not deemed necessary to forward. They are obtainable and have no doubt been all read by Federal officials in St. Louis. I forward this for information and to the end that it it throws any light upon new parties to summon as witnesses they may be brought out and let no guilty man escape. Be especially vigilant or instruct those engaged in prosecution of fraud to be against all who insinuate that they have high influence to protect them. No personal consideration should stand in the way of performing public duty.

Signed, U. S. Grant.
July 29th, 1875.

RADICAL DOINGS.

Ex-Treasurer Parker Released.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 17.—There was an exciting time last evening in Columbia, caused by the proceedings under a habeas corpus for the release of ex-Treasurer Parker.

The application was heard at five o'clock in the afternoon, before Judge Mackey, Parker's counsel claiming his discharge under the provision of the Constitution prohibiting imprisonment for debt.

The sheriff's return failed to allege that the case was one of fraud, a charge which is especially excepted in the Constitutional prohibition of imprisonment for debt after an argument the Judge released the prisoner

The court room was filled with an excited crowd and Parker was immediately re-arrested on a criminal warrant for grand larceny, but his counsel waved an examination and urging that the amount involved in the alleged robbery had nothing to do with the amount of bail and succeeded in getting him released on two thousand dollars.

The News and Courier denounces the release of Parker as a gross judicial outrage and a job put up by certain State officials.

PARKER LEAVES THE STATE.

After his release last night, ex-Treasurer Parker took the train for Augusta. Probably, he will never again be seen in South Carolina.

FAIR POINT.

Close of the Sunday School Assembly.

FAIR POINT, August 16.—This is the last day of the Chautauqua Sunday School Assembly. People have been leaving on boats and trains all day.

Addresses were made this morning by President Lewis Miller, Dr. Vincent and others, and in the afternoon Prof. Eber Tourgee of Boston delivered a fine address on music in the Sunday School and sanctuary.

General closing exercises were held in the evening and addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by Dr. Vincent, Dr. Presley of Washington, Rev. Dr. Deems of New York, the artist, Mr. Frank Beard, and Miss Hatnick Morris.

Resolutions were adopted approving of the management of the assembly in keeping the gates closed on the Sabbath and thanking railway companies, steamboat companies, &c. It has been decided to hold the Chautauqua Assembly each year on the same grounds which have been secured permanently for that purpose. A large organ will be erected and an immense hotel will be built on the grounds during the year.

RIVER DISASTERS.

A Steamboat Explodes Her Boilers.

NASHVILLE, August 16.—The Steamer Hugh Martin exploded her boilers at Washington landing on the upper Tennessee river on Saturday afternoon, causing a complete wreck of the boat and killing Captain Jack Fryetts, one passenger and one engineer from the Cincinnati Southern railroad, names unknown, and a man and boy standing on the bank. Benson, the pilot, and Hood, mate, were badly hurt. Henry Fryetts, clerk, was slightly hurt and several deck hands and deck passengers were hurt. Their names are unknown.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

KNOXVILLE, August 16.—The steamer Hugh Martin exploded her boilers at Washington Landing, Tennessee river, on Saturday, completely wrecking the boat. Capt. Jack Fryetts, one passenger, one engineer, from the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, name unknown, and a boy and man standing on the bank were killed. Benson the pilot, and Hood the mate, were badly hurt. Henry Fryetts the clerk, was also slightly hurt. Several deck hands and deck passengers were hurt, names unknown. The Martin was a light stern wheel boat, built for the passenger and freight trade between here and Chattanooga.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER RIO BRAVO.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.—The United States steamer Rio Bravo, from New Orleans for the Rio Grande, encountered a southerly gale fifteen miles off Sabine Light on the night of the 13th and was driven ashore, ten miles east of Sabine Light. No lives were lost. Everything was saved except the vessel which is reported badly wrecked, but may be saved if the weather abates.

SCIENTIFIC.

DETROIT, August 16.—The American Association for the advancement of science began its second week with a general session at the Opera House this morning. The following persons were elected members of the Association: R. C. Hodges, Detroit; Jude Cross, Livermore, California; William C. Taylor, Philanthia, Pennsylvania; Edward Goodfellow, Washington; John F. Grosskeans, Navarre, Ohio; Clarence Blake, Boston; Monroe B. Snyder, Philadelphia; F. W. Higgins, Detroit; Lemuel C. Brown, Detroit.

BUFFALO SELECTED AS THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

The Standing Committee reported in favor of Buffalo as the place of the next meeting and also reported the following nomination for officers: President, Wm. B. Rogers, Boston; General Secretary—Thos. C. Mendenhall, Columbus, O.; Vice President, Section A—Chas. A. Young, Hanover, N. H.; Vice President Section B—Edward S. Morse, Salem, Mass.; Secretary, Section A—A. W. Wright, New Haven; Secretary Section B—A. F. Tuttle, Columbus, O.; Treasurer—Thos. B. Bowre, Boston. The report was accepted and laid on the table until to-morrow, when an election will be held:

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Committee also reported the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted:

THE CENTENNIAL.

Whereas, The Smithsonian Institute and the Indian Bureau are now forming a large collection illustrative of the archæological and ethnology of North America which will constitute a department of the United States Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the American Association for the advancement of science do invite the International Congress of prehistoric archæologists to hold a meeting in the year 1876, in the United States at some locality which may be hereafter designated and at such a time as will not interfere with the meeting of this or of other similar scientific associations.

After some business announcements by the permanent secretary, Prof. A. H. Newton of Yale College submitted a report on weights and measures concluding with a preamble announcing that the leading powers of the world have called for a convention during the present year providing for the creation and maintenance in the city of Paris of an organization to be called "The International Bureau of Weights and Measures" for the preparation, verification and distribution to the governments of all the assenting powers of accurate standards of measurement and for the preservation, unaltered forever, of the prototypes from which standards are derived, to which convention the government of the United States become a party by the assent of the President and the signature of its authorized representatives."

The report also contained resolutions providing for a memorial to Congress requesting an appropriation to provide for the expenses of commissioners from the United States.

The report was accepted. The preamble and resolutions were enthusiastically adopted.

The principal paper read in Section "A" was by John W. Osborne, of Washington, D. C., on a new meteorological instrument designed to measure the effects of climate of localities upon the human body. He said the body is a warm machine, constantly cooling. It is affected in most serious ways by the change in temperature. The mere statement of a thermometer does not show at all how we are affected by changes in the temperature. The effects of wind and moisture are well known to exert a great influence upon the human body and these must be taken into consideration as well as mere heat and cold. The instrument of Mr. Osborne has a motive power furnished by a clock which agitates two pounds of water heated to the temperature of the blood. The water is contained in a paper vessel which permits some evaporation. The centigrade thermometer is used and the water for these experiments was heated somewhat above blood heat for quickness in registering and reading. The vessel containg heated water represents the human body and the effects of cold, heat, wind and moisture can be measured just as they affect the human body. Thus to the precise extent of the changes can it be registered and formulated. Four other papers were read and the section then adjourned.

In Section "B" nine papers were disposed of.

NEW YORK.

Accident to Edwin Booth.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Edwin Booth was injured yesterday, while driving near his residence at Coe's Cob, Connecticut. His horse becoming frightened, ran away. The phaeton was demolished and Mr. Booth thrown out with great violence, when one of his ribs were broken and his left elbow bones fractured. He is quite comfortable and it is believed will be "good as new" in a few weeks.

Information of the sad accident was telegraphed by his wife to her father, Mr. McVicker, of Chicago. Mrs. Booth, the mother of Edwin, and his brother Joseph, were summoned from Long Branch. Mr. Booth was to have traveled through the South with Mr. Ford, of Baltimore, during the coming winter, Coe's Cob is the point at which Charles Barris, the auther of the "Black Crook," was killed, several years ago.

LAWLESSNESS IN ILLINOIS.

Two Counties Overrun With Midnight Marauders.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—The Globe Democrat has a special from Benton, Franklin county, Illinois, which says:

For some time past, a body of men, disguised in Ku-Klux style have been traveling over the county whipping peaceable citizens, compelling them to perform any act they dictated. Up to this time, in both Williamson and Franklin counties citizens have tamely submitted to these outrages, but yesterday J. B. Maddox, one of the County Commissioners, received information that some of these marauders would visit his house and whip him for not obeying orders they had given him. Maddox informed the Sheriff, J.T. Mason, who summoned twenty men, who secreted themselves at Maddox's house well armed.

About two o'clock last night, the Ku-Klux, fourteen in number made their appearance on horseback, disguised in white robes, high white hats and masked and armed with shot guns and pistols. The Sheriff slipped out when they came to the house and ordered them to surrender. The leader of the band drew his pistol and fired at the Sheriff, missing him. The Sheriff and posse then ordered a halt, when the band shot and then wheeled their horses and attempted to escape. The posse fired and one man was mortally wounded, and five others injured, but all succeeded in getting away except the man who was fatally hurt. The names of the others were revealed by the wounded man who was captured, and the Sheriff and posse are after them to-day. Great excitement prevails and citizens are determined to rid the country of these midnight marauders.

A meeting was held by the citizens to-day and resolutions adopted. Active measures are being taken to bring the outlaws to justice. These desperadoes are said to be some four hundred strong in this county.

Gov. Beveridge has sent one hundred stand of arms to a military company which is being formed, and a bloody result may be expected.

BUSINESS WRECKS.

Affairs of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. far From Settlement.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The affairs of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., of New York and Providence, which have been in liquidation nearly two years, are reported far from settlement, and it is said to be doubtful whether the general creditors, after special and conflicting litigation in Rhode Island is at an end, will receive more than fifteen or twenty cents on a dollar.

AFFAIRS OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

In Duncan, Sherman & Co's. statement, the bonds and stock of the Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. are put in, the former at 10 cents and the latter at 1 cent on a dollar.

NEW YORK, August 17.—An examination of the statement of the assignee of Duncan, Sherman & Co., shows the total amount of bills payable, nearly all of which is placed in hands unknown to Duncan, Sherman, & Co., as over $1,121,000, of which $100,000 are secured. The bills accepted by George Butler to the amount of $65,000, are secured by lands in Texas. The whole of the acceptance of A. Burgess, amounting to $1,126,000 are unsecured.

PARTIAL LIST OF DEPOSITORS.

Among the depositors prominently known, is the British Consul, E. M. Archibald, who loses $10,016; J. S. Brander of Broad street, loses $11,946; Hazen Kimball of Hoboken, N. J., $11,364; H. J. Montague, actor, $1,344. Theodore Mass, Treasurer of Wallack's Theatre, $10,920; J. N. Navaro, Mexican Consul, $11,395; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $11,301; David A. Wells, of Connecticut, $1,668; Governor Tilden, $1,300. The city of Chicago suffers a loss on its water loan coupon account, of $27,310, and on the city coupon account of $27,146. Richard Dooley, New Rochelle, losses $17,058. Mrs. E. E. Emmit, $17,210. The First National Bank of San Francisco is creditor to the amount of $42,333, Milwaukee National Bank, $2,500; St. Louis National Bank, $16,220, and the Trenton Banking Company of New Jersey, $133,360. The Bennington and Rutland Car Company had a deposit of $53,622. The loss of Samuel Colville, theatrical agent, appears now to have been only $1,112. Mrs. Ella DeBarry, the actress, who is in Paris, lost $1,320.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The liabilities of the firm are for the bills payable, secured and unsecured, amount due depositors, domestic and foreign correspondents, cashiers' checks, certified checks, certificates of deposit, travelers' credits and circular notes, and reach the sum total of $4,916,613. The assets consist of cash on hand, $57,471; secured loans, bills receivable, bills discounted, open accounts, stocks and bonds, rents, bonds and mortgages amount due from foreign correspondents, real estate, office furniture, and personal assets of individual members of the firm, making a total of $2,110,368. The statement therefore shows a deficiency of $2,786,645.

A SUSPICIOUS TRANSFER.

The discovery has been made that a warranty deed bearing date October 11th, 1873, by which Archibald Baxter and his wife, in consideration of $75,000, convey to the International Packing Company, of New York, a piece of property in Brooklyn was acknowledged and recorded August 9th, 1875, or two days after the assignment was made, by Archibald Baxter & Co.

AFFAIRS OF THE TURNER BROTHERS.

In relation to the affairs of the suspended firm of Turner Bros., bankers, that with proper time and care the assets could be made to equal, perhaps exceed the liabilities of the firm. The estimated inventory, including personal property amounted to over $1,600,000 after allowing for a very liberal reduction. The amount to be received will be no less than $900,000 or $1,000,000, while the total indebtedness does not exceed $625,000.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The following entry was made in the clerk's office of the Common Pleas Conrt to-day: In the matter of the assignment, dated the 27th of July, 1875, Wm. Butler Duncan, William Watts Sherman and Francis H. Grain to Wm. D. Shipman, August 16, 1875, received the schedule of debts and inventory of assets. Debts and liabilities amount to $4,910,138; assets, nominally amounted to $2,119,366. Assets actually amounted to $2,835,853.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

MEMPHIS, August 16.—Messrs. Kealhater & Co, grocery and commission merchants, made an assignment to-day. Liabilities are given at $.6,000 and assets at $86.

PERSONAL.

BANGOR, Me., August 17.—The Democratic Convention of the Fourth Congressional District, to-day nominated J. C. Madigan, to fill the unexpired term of Hersey, deceased.

GEORGIA.

NEGRO PLOT FRUSTRATED.

Plot to Massacre All the Whites in Two Counties.

AUGUSTA, August 18.—There is much excitement to-day in Washington and Jefferson counties on account of the reported attempt by the negroes at insurrection. Eighty arrests were made and white military companies in those counties were ordered by the Governor to report to the Sheriff. The prisoners were all lodged in jail without resistance. The alleged plot contemplated the massacre of the whites on the 20th inst. It is now thought that there will be no further trouble.

THE BLACK HILLS.

ST. PAUL, August 18.—A Pioneer press special from Bismarck to-day says: Advices from the Bismarck Black Hills party received notice of their arrival in sixteen days from Bismarck. Indians attacked the party once near Bear Buttes. No lives were lost but three horses were taken by the Indians. The roads were splendid They report gold in large paying quantities found in French and other gullies; also gold bearing quartz, existing in large quantities. Hundreds of miners were pouring in.

The miners were ordered by Gen. Crook to meet at the stockade at Custer's gulch August 10th, to make laws for the regulation of claim taking. The miners were then to leave the hills until a treaty is made with the Indians. The Indians wont treat. All miners depart. Many will return by via of Bismarck. It is conceded to be by all means the best route to and from the hills. Great excitement exists and all gold bearing lands yet discovered have been staked out and claimed. Fifteen miles of French's gulch have been taken and large parties are at work on all the streams. A nugget was taken from Custer's gulch worth eighteen dollars. Thirty to fifty dollars per day has been taken from that gulch.

Prof. Jannery found one nugget worth thirty-six dollars. Implicit confidence is placed by our citizens in his statement and reports made by Bismarck citizens.

POLITICAL.

Boston Democratic State Convention.

BOSTON, August 18.—The Democratic State Convention will be held in Worcester on September 23d.

NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—A meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will be held at Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, Thursday, August 26th, at ten o'clock. The notice says it is very important that all members attend either in person or by substitute.

A SPLIT IN THE RADICAL RANKS.

MEMPHIS, August 18.—A special from Senatoria to the Appeal says: The Republican Congressional Convention of the First Mississippi District, which met today, split. One wing, numbering twenty-four delegates, withdrew, and assembling in front of the hotel, nominated G. Wiley Wells, ex-United States District Attorney as their candidate for Congress, while the other wing, numbering thirty-six, nominated A. R. Howe of Panola. Wells is supported by ex-United States Senators Revels and Pease, and a majority of white leaders, while a majority of colored voters favor Howe.

OBITUARY.

President Finney.

CLEVELAND, August 16.—Charles G. Finney, for many years President of the Oberlin Ohio College, died very suddenly this morning at four o'clock of heart disease, at his residence in Oberlin. He was in the enjoyment of his usual health up to the time of his death. He will be buried on Wednesday next.

MRS. HESS.

CHICAGO, August 16.—Mrs. Emma Hess, died this morning from the effects of an overdose of gelsemium. The responsibility of her death lies between her husband, who prescribed the dose for headache, and an apothecary boy who compounded it.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17.—Hon Jno. B. Weller, ex-Governor of California, died here this morning, aged 70.

REV. C. SPRINGER.

ZANESVILLE, O., August 17.—Rev. Cornelius Springer, one of the pioneers of the Methodist Church of this state, died last night, aged eighty-five.

A FIENDISH ACT.

A Wealthy Married Man Attempts to Burn a Girl Alive.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—A well known wealthy married man named John L. Kates, was before a magistrate to-day charged with a fiendish assault on Miss Pemberton. It appears that Kates seduced her when she was about fifteen years old, and she claims that he has held her life in semi-slavery ever since. Recently she attended a pic-nic without his permission, and when she returned he charged her with infidelity, knocked her down, beat her in a brutal manner and then tore all her clothes off her person, and after pouring burning fluid over her set fire to her and endeavored to burn her alive.

Interference of some of the people in the house prevented the consummation of his design.

On Friday evening last he whipped her in a brutal manner, and swore that he would disfigure her so that she would never be able to go out. Great efforts are being made by interested parties to keep the details of the affair from the public. Kates was held in $2,200 bail for his appearance at Court.

CHICAGO.

The Remains of Grimwood to be Disinterred.

CHICAGO, August 18.—A Journal special from White Hall, Michigan, says arrangements have been made for the disinterrment of Grimwood's body and for forwarding it to Chicago, so that it will arrive to-morrow morning. The notes and papers will also be sent for publication. The towns along the east shore of the Lake are much interested in the matter, and are sending out parties to search for Donaldson's body, which it is expected will drift ashore near the point where Grimwood's body was found. A floater is said to have been seen off the shore north of this place, and other rumors are current that the balloon has been seen on the lake, but they are, doubtless, without foundation.

A CARRIAGE load of people was upset into the creek at East Lancaster one dark night last week. They all escaped alive.

A YACHT COLLISION.

The Royal Yacht Alberta Runs Down the Mistletoe.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND ROYAL FAMILY ON BOARD THE FORMER.

LONDON, August 18.—The Royal yacht Alberta, with Queen Victoria on board, collided at six o'clock this evening while crossing from Osborne to Gosport with the yacht Mistletoe, belonging to J. S. Heywood of Manchester, who, with a party of friends were on a pleasure cruise. The sailors on the Mistletoe were in the act of dipping their flag in honor of the Queen, when a cry was raised that the Royal yacht was running down the Mistletoe.

Great excitement ensued and efforts were made to avoid a collision but it was too late. The Mistletoe was struck on the starboard side abreast of the main mast. The Alberta rode completely over her, losing her own bowsprit and cutwater. It is impossible to describe the scene on board the vessels. The Queen witnessed the collision from the deck of the Alberta. She was deeply agitated, wringing her hands and in dreadful suspense. Every effort is said to have been made to save the party on the Mistletoe, which was rapidly sinking. Several of the rescued were severely injured. The damage to the Mistletoe was so serious that she sank in a few minutes, carrying with her a lady and the mate, it being impossible to render further aid.

The Alberta proceeded on her way to Gosport, but had scarcely reached Clarence yard when Stokes, the Master of the Mistleto died. Heywood, who was seriously injured was carried to the house of the Admiral at Portsmouth.

The following report of the accident appears in the Court circular this evening: When the Alberta was crossing the Solent with the Queen and Royal family on board, a sailing yacht ran under the Alberta which struck her and she went down in a few moments. The Queen, though terribly shocked, gave orders that every effort should be made to save the persons on board. But it is to be feared that two have been lost besides those who were injured. Her Majesty spoke to Miss Peel, the lady who was saved, and made constant inquiries after the wounded. On reaching Gosport, she gave orders to Admiral Elliott to spare no efforts in behalf of the sufferers and to pay every attention to their wants.

FOREIGN.

TURKEY.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

RAGUSA, August 18.—Twenty-five hundred Turkish troops have been landed at Kleck, and will march for Mostar. The Insurgents are strongly posted in the mountain gorges on the route. Communication with the northern frontier is cut off.

VIENNA, August 18.—The Radicals have been victorious in the elections in Serria

The Deutsche Zeitung states that the Radicals will move in Skuptschina, and that Serria will send an army to Herzegovina to assist the Insurgents.

EXTENT OF THE INSURRECTION.

VIENNA, August 18.—The insurrection in the Turkish provinces covers two hundred miles of territory. It is reported that 2,500 troops, which landed at Kleck, refused to march for Mostar on account of the insurgent occupancy of the mountain passes on the route. The garrison of Trebigne in Herzegovina made a sortie yesterday, but were repulsed. Insurgents burned several villages during the engagement.

THE REVOLUTION GAINING STRENGTH.

LONDON, August 18.—A letter from Dalmatia, dated August 16th, says: Sixteen thousand men are ready to join the Bosman insurrection and that Schlavanians from all parts were arriving to fight for their independence and religion.

A Vienna special to the Standard says: Letters from Belgrade express the fear that Prince Milan will shortly be expelled from Servia.

COMMENTS OF THE TIMES.

LONDON, August 19, 5 P. M.—The Times, commenting on the Turkish situation, says: "While we think the success of the rebellion would be a calamity at the present time because it might precipitate the disruption of the Ottoman Empire and plunge Europe into a mighty war, we cannot blame the people for seeking to throw off an intolerable yoke."

SPAIN.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

MADRID, August 18.—General Jovellar has sent two divisions to reinforce the corps on the frontiers, Arrangon and Catalonia. The remainder of the army is moving towards Seo De Urgel.

EXPLOSION ON A VESSEL.

A Spanish vessel, shipping materials of war at Barcelona, yesterday, suddenly exploded and sunk. Fifty persons were killed by the explosion.

EQUADOR.

ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Private dispatches here announce the death, by assassination, of Senor Gabriel Garcia Moreno, President of the Republic of Equador. The intelligence was brought by a special courier from the capital to the Pacific coast, thence by packet to Panama and by cable to this city.

RUSSIA.

THREE TOWNS BURNED.

LONDON, August 19.—6 A. M.—The towns of Gluchov, Kizliar and Zarizin, Russia, have been nearly totally burned. Numerous other destructive fires are reported in Lithuania and elsewhere in Russia.

BURMAH.

OVERFLOW OF THE IRREWADDY.

RANGOON, Burmah, August 18.—The Irrewaddy has overflowed its banks for miles in the district of Prome, doing immense damage to the rice fields and property generally.

OHIO NEWS.

STEUBENVILLE is infested with tramps.

THE fruit in Harrison county is almost an entire failure.

THERE are over twelve hundred prisoners in the Ohio penitentiary.

RICE HARPER, of Sandusky City, was severely hurt by a stone hurled from a blast in that city.

THE Grangers of Fairfield and adjoining counties parade and picnic at Lancaster on Thursday 26th prox.

THE Coshocton Court House is nearly completed and some of the county officers have moved into their new quarters.

THE Lancaster Joint Stock Base Ball Company is its name and Lancaster, Fairfield county, the base of its operations.

AT Springfield, Saturday, J. D. Wilson a peddler for G. M. Blackford, of Delaware, fell of his wagon and was instantly killed.

THE managers of the proposed Massilion and Coshocton railroad have decided to locate the road on what is known as the Shanesville, Rowville and Avondale route.

THE residence of an Upper Sandusky man was burglarized the other day while the family were attending a circus. It wasn't necessary for the preacher to point out the moral.

THE Zanesville street railway company have filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State, capital stock $30,000 in shares of $500 each. Josiah Burgess and others are the incorporators.

MR. WM. GRAY sustained a gash on the forehead, severel severe bruises, a fracture of the left arm above the wrist and a broken nose by being thrown from a buggy in a runaway on Saturday.—New Philadelphia Democrat.

A YOUNG man named Hornér Eaton, of Marseilles, Wyandot county, was drowned one day last week while trying how near he could row to the dam without being drawn under. Samuel Phillips who tried to save him was himself nearly drowned.

A SERIOUS accident befel Mr. Geo. Hidener, a carpenter, on Tuesday morning, in falling from the scaffolding at the house of Peter Berno, on Water street. Both of his arms were broken, his face badly injured, several teeth were knocked loose and he was otherwise injured.—Mansfield Banner.

A FIREMEN'S tournament was had at Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, last week. Prizes were offered the different organizations for the quickest time made. The Alert Hose Company of Crestline, the Buckeye Hook and Ladder Company of Bucyrus and the Nonpareils of Ada a junior organization, each received the first prize in competing against organizations similar to their own.

THE Carrollton Chronicle tells a snake story of extensive dimensions as follows: "A son of John Cassidy of Union township was attacked by an immense blacksnake which commenced an insinuating wind about his body. The brave youth struck with his fist at his snakeship's head, but the latter being an adept in the manly art dodged the blow and bit the boy's hand severely. A vigorous choking induced the reptile to uncoil itself, when it was killed and measured. Nine feet and seven inches was its length." This is the tenth place where the same heroic battle has been fought.

NOT A CAPITALIST.

[Atlanta Constitution]

An old darkey approached a vender of fruit and asked:

"How much do you ax for dem watermillions, Mister?"

"One for two bits—two for four bits—three for six shillings—or a fine, large slice for a thrip or picayune!" rattled off the sidewalk merchant.

"Phew! Mister, you must tink I'm de man what busted de Freedman's bank don't ye?" and he went away without buying any of the tempting fruit.

THE CITY HALL COMMISSION.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE—THEY FIND MUCH NEEDLESS EXPENSE INCURRED IN ERECTING THE "ELEPHANT"—SOME SLIGHT INACCURACIES—THE SYSTEM OF DEPOSITING CENSURABLE — THE TAXPAYERS' OBJECTIONS, ETC., ETC.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

Messrs. James Veech, John H. Bailey and Reuben Miller, the Committee appointed by the District Court to audit the account of the City Hall Commission, filed their report in the Prothonotary's office yesterday. The report is very voluminous, but the pith of it is contained in the following abstract.

After stating that the representatives of the Taxpayers' Union were allowed to participate in the examinations, the auditors says:

"As to the account, our conclusions may be summarily reported by saying that we find it to be correct as stated, and sustained by proper and adequate vouchers—except that the voucher for item No. 368 is for $3 less than the credit taken (probably an inadvertent error;) and for item No. 38, 'J. M. Brush, sundry expenses, $70,' no 'bill of particulars' appears—a want arising, it may be, from the nature of the expenditure, which was upon a mission to Harrisburg to procure the supplement act of April 6, 1870. We, however, pass the account as stated, subject to what order, as to these items, the Court may deem it proper to make.

NEEDLESS EXPENSE.

After reciting the provisions of the original act, (which limited the cost to $300,000) and supplement, the organization of the Commission, and the adoption of Architect Kerr's plan, the report continues:

The auditors are not architects and will not therefore assume to say whether or not a building or buildings creditable to the city and adequate to its wants could have been erected on this lot, and furnished for $300,000. But we think and therefore do say, that there is much of very expensive work and material upon and in the building which the locality and purposes do not demand, and which could have been omitted or substituted without injuring the design or durability of the structure.

SHOULD HAVE CONSULTED THE PEOPLE.

When the Commissioners ascertained, as seems they did, before building was begun, that, in their judgment so large an excess of expenditure beyond their power to make would have to be incurred, it would better have accorded with their functions to have paused; and if the probable cost could not have been reduced to the lawful limit, to have made the difficulty known, and to have sought and obtained from the proper sources, the needed enlargement of their powers. No reason appears for not having done so. No corrupt or even sinister motive can, or need be imputed to the Commission. Doubtless they believed that a great and growing city demanded such a building, and that the cost was a subordinate consideration. Two of them—(M'Auley and Phillips) perhaps the most active and influential of the Board—are silent in their graves. As to them at least, censure would be invidious and unkind. But we must withhold any Commendation of the conduct of the Commission in this particular. Although the act of April 6, 1870, cured its unlawfulness, it did not condone its impropriety. Special public agents, with defined powers, should never so far needlessly transcend their authority as to impose a necessity for confirmation."

On the subject of extras, the auditers think that generally they were for things that could not have been foreseen. Some exceptions are noted, but they are of trifling character. Some of these extras, they think, might have been provided against in contracts.

THOSE PHILADELPHIA BONDS.

Speaking of the bonds sold in Philadelphia, the report says:

"The intervals between the dates of some of the remittances and their payment into the City Treasury, cannot escape notice, especially those of 1870. The arrangement with Messrs. Wheelan & Co. was, that the proceeds of sales of bonds were to be retained by them on call, carrying, in the meantime, interest at four per cent. per annum. If not needed, they should not have been called for. If called for and remitted, or if remitted without call, they should have been promptly paid over to the city Treasurer, their legally constituted custodian."

"The minutes of the Commissioners are silent as to any calls for remittances, and to any disposition of them when remitted. Mr. Steel, the late Secretary, testified that the remittances were made to him in drafts on a Philadelphia bank by Wheelen & Co., or by drafts on them by the Commission, and that these drafts were generally deposited for collection in some bank or banks in Pittsburgh; that the Freehold Bank of Pittsburgh, of which he was Treasurer and a large stockholder, was the depository of a large amount of these drafts; that neither he, nor any one else, got any interest on these deposits, and that when needed the money was always forthcoming.

"Nothwithstanding that no loss resulted from this mode of keeping these funds, the auditors cannot approve of it, in this or in any other like case."

TAXPAYERS' OBJECTIONS.

The report next notices the objections filed on behalf of the Taxpayers' Union as follows:

1. That publishing the act of Assembly, in the different papers, was an unauthorized expenditure.

The auditors answer that this was within the discretion of the Commission, and was done to inform the taxpayers of what certainly concerned them.

2. That extending the building over on Postoffice lot, and requiring the south end to be lifted from said lot, was reckless folly, etc.

The Commission think the Taxpayers' Union, in this case, should draw it more mildly, though they admit that the action was unwise if avoidable. It is now past cure except by purchase of the Custom House lot in whole or in part. On this subject the auditors conclude: But was it imperative that all the city offices should be in one building? or even in buildings closely contiguous? Few if any of our governments, State or National, have their officials so located. Be this as it may, if this lot was found to be too contracted for all its usefulness for some should not have been put in jeopardy by shutting up all in it, and shutting light and air out.

CENSURE DIVISIBLE.

The Commissioners are not wholly to blame for their difficulties. It would have been well for the City Councils, before the purchase, to have ascertained whether or not it would, in and of itself, answer the purpose intended. The censure is divisible.

3. That the interest account is exorbitant, etc. To this objection the auditors answer, that the interest on bonds appears to be all right. In the interest on mortgage, compound interest to the amount of $100 99 was paid, perhaps inadvertently, and by reason of the payments not having been made when due.

4. That the Commission ought to be charged with the profits made on the sales of the city bonds taken by the contractors, which sales were made by one of their members at a profit of 4½ per cent. over the regular price charged by Wheelen & Co. This objection was not made because it was morally wrong for the Commission to have done so, but on the legal principle that whatever profit is made in a fiduciary capacity belongs to the trust, ets.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

In answer to this objection the auditors say: "The legal principle upon which the exception is based is a sound one. But that one trustee, who, without injury to the trust fund or property, has made gain to himself, by reason of his trust relation, can thereby involve his co-trustees who have not participated in the gain, or sanctioned the transaction, is not so sound. Assuming that the other Commissioners may have had knowledge of the arrangement, the auditors concur in regarding it as a private affair between the contractors and Mr. Steel. Its only effect upon the taxpayers would be in the one per cent. commission of the brokers upon the sales of the $83,000 of bonds which those contractors had agreed to take. The conclusion of two of the auditors is, that Mr. Steel should account to the city for this one per cent., on the ground that the sales were made for the city, and at its expense, and on the further ground that, had the contractors been required to take the bonds, the treasury would have had in it so much more cash, which, if not needed, might have been put to interest, or allowed to remain with the brokers. The third auditor disseats from this conclusion on what he considers economical grounds, and holding that the subject matter of the exception forms no part of those referred to the auditors—the account with Messrs. Wheelen & Co. not having been closed at the date of filing the account, and whatever question can arise out of this transaction will more properly come up on a supplemental account which the Commissioners have yet to file."

The fifth objection, that the Commission should be charged with the enormous loss caused by not giving contracts to the lowest bidders, is answered by saying that there was no evidence which warrants the imputation upon the Commission of having let any work to "favorite contractors."

The sixth objection is to the five per cent. paid the architect. The auditors say that was the price agreed upon, and they are not disposed to disturb the settlement.

The seventh and eighth exceptions relate to the furnishing of the hall—no account having been rendered of the expenses. The auditors say: "The Commissioners did not take charge of the furnishment of the building, and paid therefor by their warrants upon a fund set apart for that purpose by Councils. And it is conceded that as well for this expenditure as for some other matters, they will have to file a supplemental account. When that is done, the rightfulness of the expenditure and the "Republican" character of the furniture can be inquired into." The conclusion of the auditors on these two objections is they are not called to pass opinion on the objections presented.

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

MEETING OF THE ALLIANCE—ROUTINE BUSINESS—EXCURSION TO CHAUTAUQUA.

(From The Daily Post, of Tuesday.)

The Christian Temperance Alliance held a regular weekly meeting yesterday morning, President Rabe in the chair.

Reports were made of meetings held during last week. A number of rousing meetings were reported.

Mr. Bryce offered a resolution to the effect that the nominations made by the recent County Temperance Convention be ratified by the Alliance, and that each individual member pledge himself to support the entire ticket. The resolution was adopted.

A letter was read from Mr. Finley Torrens, now at Ocean Grove, giving particulars of a large temperance meeting held there. An election for Treasurer was then held for the ensuing year, which resulted in Mr. C. L. Rose being elected. Mr. W. J. Jackson was added to the number of Secretaries.

Mr. Kirk offered a resolution that Hon. Robert Audley Browne, candidate for Governor, be invited to deliver an address in the Allegheny Diamond, on the evening of the 23d inst., which was carried.

The following resolution was offered and laid upon the table for one week: Resolved, That the Prohibition Executive Committee have the three tickets—Prohibition, Republican and Democratic printed in circular form and circulated, giving a terse biographical sketch of each.

On motion Messrs. Kirk, Hershberger and Lane were appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of getting up an excursion of temperance people to Chautauqua. The object in view is to take advantage of the vast number of people attending the Sunday School meeting, to awaken public interest. Prominent speakers will be obtained and enthusiastic meetings will be held in the interest of the cause. The committee is to report at the next meeting.

During the exercises a colored washerwoman, who had pledged five dollars to the cause at the late convention, slipped forward and handed in the amount pledged, amidst the enthusiastic applause of the mee

THREE EXECUTIONS.

Harrowing Scenes at the Scaffold of One of the Condemned.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., August 13.—John Webb, the murderer, was hung to-day He maintained wonderful nerve to the last, and under the gallows continued to affirm his innocence. An immense crowd from the surrounding country, estimated at 12, 000 to 15,000, gathered to witness the execution.

FULL ACCOUNT OF THE EXECUTION.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 13.—A Knoxville, Tenn., special to-night to the Banner, says: At an early hour, crowds poured in from the country to witness the execution. Streets near the jail were thronged with an immense crowd. With difficulty, the guards could prevent the crowd from breaking down the jail fence, so eager were they to see.

He partook heartily of breakfast and called the attention of the guards that it was his last new suit of black clothes taken to him by his brother. At ten o'clock when he dressed he asked the sheriff for a razor to shave, which he refused, fearing violence. This angered him much, and he told the sheriff to go to h—l and take it with him.

At 11:30 the death warrant was read to him, when he asked to read it himself. After finishing, he reached his hand and declared before God "my execution is unjust" and kissed the crucifix he held, which was given him by a priest; he also added he forgave every body, but that it was unjust to hang an innocent man. Before leaving the jail he told Agers by whom he was employed to do the deed, good bye, saying, "Old fellow, you'll have to pray mighty hard for forgiveness of the murders you've caused, if you get to heaven."

The prisoner walked promptly to the wagon with his wife on his arm, accompanied also by Sheriff Swear's deputies and a priest. His wife was much affected and Webb composed, endeavoring to console her. The procession moved to the gallows which was about a mile with the Sheriff posse, fifty strong, an immense crowd following.

SCENES AT THE SCAFFOLD.

Arriving there a circle was formed by two military companies and the Sheriff's posse. The wagon was driven immediately under the gallows, when, at the prisoner's request, the Sheriff called Webb's State counsel to bid him adieu. He then briefly addressed the crowd, saying: "The statement I made is true. I die an innocent man. They are killing me for nothing. I put my trust in God. I think I have been forgiven." He then requested the Sheriff to call others, Mr. Hoskins particularly, to whom he said: "I want to say to you it is a serious thing you've done, if you want to kill a man, but don't swear his life away." He then denounced the whole party as having sworn lies. Turning to James White he said the right of murder is laid with you. He then handed a letter to Hackaboy and continued his remarks to the crowd, saying the people wanted to see poor old John Webb hung. I prayed for you allast night. Look at me. O mark what I say. I die innocent.

The Mayor asked who was guilty if he was innocent which he declined to answer, saying, Capt. Washington had the true statement and it would be given the public. His wife implored him to tell all he knew. Just then, a messenger came and informed Webb of the death of his sister and funeral to-day. He received the news with a pathetic calmness, and his bold blue eyes wore a far off look as though piercing the vale of eternity. His wife urged him to pray for pardon to which he replied, my dear wife, I would rather be in my place than that of many I see here. I showed great nerve and held up unflinchingly to the last. When binding his legs he offered his hand, saying, "you have hold of the best soldier you ever had," and, amid agonizing screams of his wife, he mounted the rear seat of the wagon, telling the people to look, saying, "I'm the best piece of furniture you have seen in many a day." His wife was then led away from the terrible scene. The black cap was then drawn over his face and the noose adjusted, when the wagon moved off, Webb leaning forward and easing himself off, and at 1:20 he was swinging to the air and pronounced lifeless in twenty minutes, and when taken down presented a natural appearance.

The Evening Age publishes a letter from Joseph Agers to Webb, promising him a large reward to commit the deed. Webb also said Richard Dowell, who suicided here two months ago, was first to bring the proposal to him. This is five deaths from the crime. The crowd was variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand.

EXECUTION OF W. W. WHEALLY.

HELENA, Mont., August 13.—Wright W. Wheally, one of the murderers of France Ware, was hanged to-day at 12:30. He died neither confessing his guilt or pleading his innocence.

A NEGRO BOY SUFFERS THE PENALTY OF HIS CRIME.

RICHMOND, Va., August 13.—Thos. Withers, the negro boy murderer, was executed at Lynchburg to-day for the murder of a girl. His neck was not broken but death was caused by strangulation. He succeeded three times in raising his feet to the edge of the trap and drew himself up, but as often did the Sheriff push them off. He made a full confession.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Sermon of Henry Ward Beecher.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, August 15.—Five thousand people assembled to-day to hear a discourse by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. It is expected that there will be an improvement in accommodation for the audiences that gather here in the future, for Mr. Beecher intimated by some remarks with which he prefaced his sermon that a tent capable of accommodating 2,500 persons would be procured from Boston between this and next Sunday.

Speaking of Sabbath services here, he said he received a letter last summer from a neighboring clergyman complaining that he, Mr. Beecher, by his preaching here on Sunday made Sabbath breaking palatable and conscientious, and that in all villages round about, there was a large class of restless people who would not go to church at home but who availed themselves of this service, and of this day to make a pleasure excursion to the mountains. In a few earnest and forcible words, Mr. Beecher defended himself and those who attend worship, against the imputations contained in that complaint. The text of the sermon was the 17th verse of the 14th chapter of Romans: "The kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness, and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost."

LOUISVILLE.

Result of the Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 14.—The city gives G. W. Caruth, candidate for prosecuting attorney of the Ninth Judical district, 1,333 majority over General Basil W. Duke, the candidate receiving the next largest vote.

Mechanics and manufacturers resolved to-night to appoint a committee to confer with citizens with regard to celebrating the fourth annual exposition. It is proposed to have a public holiday with a parade and procession of the fire department, State guard, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Canonsburg fair will be held September 28, 29 and 30.

BRICKLAYING has been commenced on the new Catholic seminary at New Castle.

THERE was only one death in New Castle last week. The town supports three undertakers.

THE grangers of Greene county will parade in Richhill township on Thursday August 19th prox.

MORE than two hundred rafts were taken out from the Clearfield lumber regions by the last freshet.

JOHN WEIBRIGHT, a boy of fourteen, who escaped from the Somerset jail a few days ago has been recaptured.

THE Lehigh mountain, near Allentown, furnishes a material from which whetstones of the best quality are manufactured.

MR. GEORGE MORRIS, of Philadelphia, in company with his son started from Clearfield for a float down the Susquehanna in a little boat on Monday last.

THERE were 16,954 tons of coal shipped from the Clearfield regions last week, being an increase of 1070 tons for the corresponding week last year.—Clearfield Republican.

THE Mayor of Reading was beseiged on Tuesday by an enthusiastic individual who asked permission to scouer the sewers of the city. He had a dream revealing to him that untold wealth could thus be obtained.

THE Baltimore Sun notes with satisfaction that Mr. Daniel Sheffer, of York, Pa., now in his ninety-third year, for the thirty-ninth time renews his yearly subscription to that journal.

THERE were four hundred and three deaths in Philadelphia last week. The largest number of deaths from any single cause resulted from cholera infantum, which had seventy-nine victims.

A FEW days since John Powelton, of Cross Creek township, Washington county, mowed two and a half acres of grain with a common scythe. Mr. P. is sixty-six years old.—Review and Examiner.

ACCORDING to the almanacs and certain legends told by sundry ancient dames we will have no chestnuts this year. Sunday a week was St. James' day and the legend runs that when it rains on that day the chestnuts will all be drowned.

THE last case is from McConnellstown, Huntingdon county. His name was Edward Yocum, and Tuesday was the time. He was blowing into his gun, his foot slipped off the hammer and Edward sleeps with his fathers.—Hun tingdon Monitor

MT. CARBON, Schuylkill county, though a borough, has not had a council for three years. The formalities of an election are gone through with each Spring but the members never meet, no taxes are laid and the town runs itself.

A LITTLE four year old son of Absalom Hoverlea, living near Ringtown, Schuylkill county, cut his throat a few days ago by falling on a scythe, which his father had laid down in the field when he went to dinner, and was dead when found.

MR. ALVA ALLEN has a grape vine taken from Dunbar Camp some years ago. This season it has a number of bunches of grapes with very large berries, one of which measures three and three-fourth inches at the present time.—Uniontown Genius of Liberty.

THERE is a man in New Geneva who is past sixty one years old, yet he can play as good a game of ball, croquet or "shinny on the ice" as most young men, and he can jump higher and further and outrun any of the young men and boys in town and he never slights a challenge.—Uniontown Genius of Liberty.

PERRY HILLIARD, while playing with a pistol at his father's residence at Clintonville, Venango county accidentally shot his little sister Myra on Friday morning. The ball penetrated the brain, after striking her cheek. Death resulted in half an hour. Several other members of the family were present at the time the accident occurred.

AMONG the archives of Chester county has recently been found the following order on the county treasurer at that time: "Philadelphia, September 30, 1875. Pay to Anthony Wayne, Esq., or order, the sum of Thirty pounds for seventy-five days attendance as a member of this house at 8s. per Diem, and five pounds for Mileage. Signed by Order of the House, John Morton, Spea ker."

THEY must be possessed with a morbid desire for incarceration in Somerset county judging from the following, from the Democrat: "An attempt was made by some party to effect an entrance into our county jail on last Sunday night. Some person or persons, had torn a large hole in the brick wall in the rear of the jail building but could get no further, as inside of this there is a heavy plank wall and heavy sheetings of iron."

CHARLES WARREN, of Prospect, Butler county, met a horrible death at Riddle's saw mill near Princeton, Lawrence county, on Tuesday. He was engaged in rolling a log upon the carriage when his crowbar slipped and falling with his head directly in front of the saw, which was a circular one and in motion at the time, he was in an instant a dead man, the saw cutting the top of his head entirely off just above the eyes.—New Castle Democrat.

AN apple tree growing on the premises of Mr. Jesse B. Carpenter in Piatt township, this county, presents a singular phenomenon in the growth and product of horticultural history and experience. Early last Spring some sprouts sprang out of the tree between the forks, a few feet above the ground, produced blossoms and now the sprouts are bearing a crop of apples. We regard this as remarkable from the fact that the sprouts, blossoms and fruit are all of the present season's growth.—Williamsport Sun.

IN the contemplation of the late floods and the damage resulting from them, our people seemed to entirely forgot the destroying grasshoppers, but these pests evidently did not forget themselves, and now "appear upon the scene," meadows and oats-fields-in countless millions to begin anew their gormandizing and work of destruction. Even the bottom meadows that were for days submerged under several feet of water, are now swarming with the devastating cormorants that appear as lively and voracious as before.—Waynesburg (Greene county) Messenger.

THE Centennial anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Mary Locket of Bradford, Clearfield county was celebrated on Wednesday August 4th inst. Mrs. L. has two children living, aged respectively 68 and 66 years, and a sister Mrs. Mary Tustin, of Philadelphia, in her 89th year and who, although the mother of but four children, has carressed 16 grand children 53 great-grand children and 12 great-great-grandchildren, all of whom are living, while there is fair prospects of Mrs. Tustin carressing 6 great-great-great-grand-children. The Centennial celebration was gotten up in honor to Mrs. Locket by her neighbors who partook of several dishes cooked by herself. Mrs. L. has been a "lone widder" for sixty years.

Two practical jokers of Reading perpetrated a joke on a jealous wife which resulted in bruised faces, bloody noses, numerous bald spots etc., to both the subject of the "green-eyed monster" and her husband. The husband with a friend drove out of town, when one of the jokers called at his saloon expressing surprise at the wife's presence. He had certainly seen her in a carriage with her liege lord. The second wag called shortly afterwards, experienced the same surprise and told the same story. About midnight the husband called and was also surprised at receiving knocks, scratches, kicks etc., from his spouse. He was compelled to knock her down to save himself. Bandages and explanations followed and all are happy now again.

THE COST OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes: "In a few days the Assembly will be called upon to vote the war estimates for next year, and the amount demanded by the War Minister is formidable indeed—it exceeds £20,000,000. The organ of M. Gambetta, alluding to this matter, cannot help expressing its astonishment at the vast sum to be laid out annually in unproductive expenditure, and roundly declares that these excessive war estimates will become sooner or later inacceptable. In 1870 the estimates amounted to 337,000,000 francs for an effective of 400,000 men. In 1872, the year after the war, 450,000,000 francs were demanded for 464,000 men; in 1873, 440,000,000 francs for 454,000 men; for 1875, 494,000,000 francs for 442,000 men; and for the next year the sum of 500,037,115 francs will be asked for 440,787 men and 108,791 horses. The infantry will be represented by 251,-000 men, while Germany will have 289,-000; and the consequence is that in ten years' time the latter power will have 380,000 more trained soldiers than France. Nor can the French effective be well compared to that of Germany, since it includes the gendarmes, the Republican Guard and the troops in Algeria, Senegal, &c. An attempt was made a short time ago to reduce the staff, but vested interests proved too strong for the reformers. It is to be seen by the estimates that the unemployed officers—marshals, generals of division and of brigade, and officers not in command of troops—draw 24,000,000 francs a year. The 281,000 foot soldiers cost 111,000,000 francs; 65,000 cavary, 136,000,000 francs; the 56,000 artillerymen, 32,000,000 francs. It is all very well for the organ of M. Gambetta to insist on the strictest economy. That paper is forced to admit that the subaltern officers are underpaid, and that their position should be improved. The officers, especially the infantry, have seldom any private means worth speaking of, and their pay does not enable them to cut such a good figure in the garrison towns as bagmen. Their slender pay is a source of continual humiliation, which is not conducive to respect and discipline on the part of their inferiors. It is insisted that the first captains should receive at least 400 francs, or £16 a month; second captains, 300 francs, and lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, 250 francs and 200 francs respectively. Seeing the way in which officers are worked now-a-days, it would be only fair to increase their pay in a not exorbitant manner.

HOW BOSS GRANT PROVIDES FOR HIS RELATIONS.

[Syracuse Courier]

The President some time ago gave his brother, Orvil L. Grant, a monopoly of trading privileges over a broad extent of the Indian Territory. A Bismark (Dakota Ter.) letter says O. L. Grant is interested not only in all military agencies, but in some of the military traderships also, the profits of which are simply immense.

The letter referred to sums up some of the Presidential brother's sources of income, as follows: "O. L. Grant receives $300 per month for his trading privileges at Fort Peck; Cheyenne Agency and Standing Rock are worth each as much more; Berthold pays $150 per month, and Fort Stevenson $100; Forts A. Lincoln and Buford are each worth $500 per month. The profits at each of these posts will reach $20,000 per annum. The sales of whisky alone, at twenty-five cents a drink, for a week after pay day will average $500 per day, and sometimes reach $900. For s Rice, Sully, and Randall, the latter a very important post, are also controlled by the Ring; and take it all in all, O. L. Grant has about as good a thing as the President in the way o. an income."

Truly, it's nice to be a President's brother, especially if that President be such a generous soul (with other people's money) as Ulysses S. Grant.

THE LATE HORACE BINNEY.

Horace Binney, whose death at Philadelphia has been announced, was the son of Dr. Barnabas Binney, a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and was born January 4, 1780. He was, next to Elbert Herring, the oldest living graduate of an American college, having been graduated at Harvard in 1797.

He was admitted to the bar in 1800, and attained great distinction in his profession, being the oldest member of the bar of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from 1806 to 1807. He was an opponent of Andrew Jackson, was a leading member of Congress from 1833 to 1835, and was an early and active anti slavery man.

For many years he occupied the office of director in the United States Bank, and when its affairs were wound up he acted as one of its trustees.

One of his most successful efforts at the bar was, his defense of the city of Philadelphia against the heirs of Stephen Girard. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Harvard University in 1827.

He edited the Reports of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the years 1799 to 1814, and wrote a eulogium on Justice Tilghman in 1827 and one on Justice Marshal in 1836, and published a work on "Naturalization Laws" in 1853.

HOW THE COLORED VOTERS ARE SNUBBED.

[Phila. Times.]

In Philadelphia, where the colored vote has more than once saved Republican candidates, both for general city and for district and war offices, the colored brother has never yet been uniformed with the blue and star of the police, nor has he been allowed to taste the overflowing flesh-pots of the Republican official household beyond gathering a few whiffs and crumbs as a menial. "We have fifteen thousand office-holders and six thousand niggers to start with," was the rude but truthful boast of a Pilgrim candidate in a recent contest, and just as long as the six thousand colored men will blindly follow the plunderers, just so long will they remain beasts of burden for municipal villainy, while their pale-faced masters divide the swag.

BOILING LAKE IN DOMINICA.

The announcement of the discovery of a boiling lake in the Island of Dominica, or Dominique, was made in these columns a few weeks ago. Since then the Trinidad Chronicle has published an account of a visit to the spring by Mr. H. Prestoe, Superintendent of the Trinidad Botanic Gardens. The lake lies in the mountains behind the village of Rosseau, and in a village abounding in solfataras. It is said to be two miles in circumference, and on its north and south shores is inclosed with precipitous banks some 60 feet in height. The temperature of the lake ranges from 180 degrees to 190 degrees Farenheit. The point of ebullition varies somewhat, but consists of a cone of water rising from 2 to 4 feet above the general surface, and sometimes divides into three smaller cones. No detonations occur, but during the ebullition the whole surface of the lake is violently agitated. The water is colored a deep, dull gray, and is highly charged with sulphur and decomposed rock. A sulphurous vapor rises with equal density over the entire lake there being no sudden ejection of gas at the point of ebullition. The outlet of the lake is constantly deepening and lowering the level of the water, hence Mr. Prestoe conjectures that the lake will ultimately be changed into a geyser. The banks of the lake are also constantly crumbling, and their fall will in time fill up the basin of geyser and resolve it into innumerable solfataras. No bottom was found with a plummet line of 295 feet dropped down 10 feet from the shore of the lake.

In connection with this matter we may state that the authorities of Dominica have commissioned Mr. Prestoe to examine and report upon the capabilities of the island for the cultivation of food products and also on the best means of developing its resources. Dominica was formerly one of the chief coffee growing countries in the world, but of late years the cultivation of the plant has been almost entirely abandoned. The attention of Mr. Prestoe will be especially directed to the possibility of resuming its culture on the fertile lands of the island.

HINDOO ART.

Speaking in regard to the exhibition of ancient Hindoo sculptures in the New India museum, Kensington, The Builder says: Art in India, which it was once the fashion to trace back to an immense and fabulous antiquity, is now considered to have left no relics of date anterior to the region of Asoka, about 250 B. C. between this time and the establishment of the Mohammedan supremacy in India—that is to say, somewhere in a range of a thousand years—the statuary now in the museum must have been wrought. The specimens are for the most part fragmentary, but as far as we are able to judge the special motive of Indian sculpture, that is to say its conception as altogether subservient to architecture. has controlled the artist. Of the presence of a strong Greek element there can be no doubt. The history of art and the history of race will both be luminously illustrated by the elucidation of the remarkabla group of sculpture, and by all that can throw light on its origin. We are glad to learn that specimens now in Peshawur will be sent to this country. We have before us the materials for an entirely new chapter in the history of art. The rapidity with which in Greece the Aryan artist sprang from the archaic conventional forms of such figures as the Apollo of Tegea, with a strong flavor of Egyptain influences perceptible in its proportions and pose, to the zenith of the sculptor's power in the time of Phidias and of Polycletus, is one of the most characteristics of Greek art. That a not dissimilar facility of changing type and treatment, and for seizing what was best suited to the need of the hour has been displayed by the sculptors whose work in stone, in terra-cotta, and in baked mud, is not to be found in the Indian museum, there can be little doubt. No less precious, as matter of instruction, than our magnificent collection of the Elgin and Phigaleam marbles, however, in form, in grandeur and in beauty, these Indian hybrids may hereafter prove. The genius of Greek and of Indian art, indeed, is far from identical. In the former sculpture, and sculpture as applied to its noblest subject, the nude human form is the central element. In the latter the human figure is generally degraded to a mere ornamental function. Wonderful elaboration and ornament, in which quaint and caricatured human forms act as hieroglyphics, make up the sections of what is beautiful, is the chief object of the Indian artists. We have examples of this, in the Indian museum, in fine bronzes, as well as in stone and in more perishable materials. The subject demands the fullest attention, first, to collect as much as may place before us the historical sequence of this product of the mingling of the east and west; and, secondly, to write that new chapter in the history of sculpture for which the materials will be thus provided.

BEER.

This beverage, in a solid form, but not spelled with an i, is promised to the devotees of malt by a Frankfort journal, which, according to the Pall Mall Gazette, gives an account of a public exhibition by a chemist of "a brown powder, which, by admixture with water produces beer which cannot be distinguished from that drawn from the cask." The beer powder is very cheap, and the Gazette thinks that its introduction will put an end to the discussion about the terms under which public houses may be kept open in England. The inventor of the beer powder says that by a slight change of the ingredients the quality of the beer may be changed and different kinds imitated, so that a man may carry about in his vest pocket, to public fountains, the potential part of the choicest brands of ale and beer.

THE LATE WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

William Alexander Graham, whose death is already announced by telegraph, was born in Lincoln county, N. C., on September 5, 1804. He studied law, but soon became interested in politics, and in 1833 was elected to the Lower House of the North Carolina Legislature, where he served for several terms, acting as Speaker in 1820. In 1841 he was elected to the United States Senate, holding the office until 1843. From January, 1845, to January, 1849, he was Governor of the State. President Fillmore, on assuming the duties of his office, selected Mr. Graham to be Secretary of the Navy, and he held that position until 1852, when he resigned it on receiving the Whig nomination for the Vice Presidency on the Scott ticket.

VARIETIES.

LAURA BOWLING of Maysville, Ky., is only fifteen years old, yet she has a lover living in Covington who is distasteful to the uncle with whom she lives. This uncle intercepted letters sent by the lover to Laura, and is in jail in consequence, the young lady having had him arrested for opening them.

THE celebrated French balloonist Monsieur Godard, who had in charge the balloon department during the siege of Paris, recently was announced by the German newspapers to have given a few air excursions for the benefit of the citizens of Berlin. Monsieur Godard has denied the impeachment of his patriotism by stating that he never was in Berlin and the Prussian flag should never, anywhere, float over his gas bubbles.

A LADY who was staying at a hotel in Connecticut last week awoke one morning and found her hair lying on the floor, and near by a pair of scissors. She was very much frightened and rushed out into the hall screaming. Her friends gathered around her, and on calmness being restored and reason set to work, it was thought she must have got up in the night in her sleep and committed the offense herself. She had long black hair, which was the admiration of her friends.

A PARISIAN noticed the other day a newly-married couple driving in a superb landau. He followed them, and hired all the hacks he could find —fourteen in number—by the hour. He directed the drivers to follow the nuptial landau in Indian file, one by one, and then jumped into the last one himself, awaiting the event. The mysterious procession, winding along toward the Bois, soon attracted attention, and created quite a sensation. At last, after a long while, the bridegroom's attention was called to the smiles of persons passing by. He was very indignant, and has made a formal complaint against the audacious joker.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

N. Marshal & Co., bankrupts. Petition of A. L. Grobfelder & Co., creditors, referred to Register Willard.

M. K. Colvin, bankrupt. Assignee's report approved and sale confirmed.

Andrew D. Miller, debtor. Rule on the American Bank, of Pittsburgh, the Duquesne Bank, of Pittsburgh, and the Bank of America, of Philadelphia, to show cause why they should not elect to accept the terms of composition was discharged.

Martin Gannon, scrap iron dealer, First ward, Allegheny, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless

City National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Henry A. Freyvogle, alleged bankrupt. Petition presented and order to show cause granted, returnable 20th inst. Petition for injunction and motion for same presented and argument on the same by Mr. Weir for, and Mr. Watson *contra*, after which a further hearing was fixed for the 20th inst., and in the meantime restraining Thomas Barnes, his attorney and the debtor from performing the act sought to be enjoined. The amount of the claim of the bank is $5,600.

Henry S. Koverman, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order made directing the assignee to sell certain mortgages belonging to bankrupt's estate.

In the matter of Rodgers, Wallace & Co., of this city, bankrupts, a hearing was had on a petition for a discharge of Jas. S. Wallace. Messrs. John Dippold and Chas. Peacock filed specifications of objections thereto.

The assignee in the case of M.J. Clarke, of Luzerne county, filed his report for July.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Edward Bailey. Hearing postponed until such time as court may fix, meantime injunction stayed.

In the case of S. Dyer, administrator, vs. the Allegheny Trust Company, the injunction was continued until further order of the Court, with leave to defendant to move to dissolve it.

In the case of Christ. Nausser vs. S. Kocher, Robert S. Frazier, Esq., was appointed auditor to distribute the funds paid into court.

In the voluntary assignment of Jacob Needy to Simon Marks, inventory and appraisement were presented and approved, and bond of assignee was fixed at $3,200.

In the matter of the petition of George Nau for the adoption of Maria Martha Frank, the prayer was granted.

In the divorce proceedings of Cora J. Ahl vs. Wm. A. Ahl, application for counsel fees, ex parte libellant, presented and refused.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Thomas J. Rowley, Milton Bartley and Wm. Sewell were appointed appraisers.

A preliminary injunction was granted in the equity proceedings of F. P. Kernan, et al., vs. Rebecca Robinson et al.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Nicholas Paul to Thomas Jamison inventory and appraisement were presented and approved, and the bond of assignee was fixed at $1,951 00.

Ellen Douglass filed a petition to secure to her her separate earnings. Petition filed and recorded.

Mary Cunningham presented a petition to secure to her her separate earnings. Mrs Catharine Ulrich and Elizabeth Steinhauser filed similar petitions.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

August Arnsthal, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition for discharge presented and the usual order made for final hearing before Register Harper, on the 26th inst.

John J. Broadhead, bankrupt, Oil City. Petition presented and order made for creditor's meeting before Register Rogers, on September 15th prox., to consider the proposition for composition, the said Register to give notice to the creditors and preside at said meeting, and make report thereof to Court.

George Crawford & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. Order made referring the petitions and answer filed to Register Shafer, to take take testimony and report to Court.

Hammell & Heckelman, bankrupts, Allegheny City. The appeal of Peter Schatz from the decision of the District Court so allowed, and the recognizance of said schatz and B. F. Kennedy in $1,800 is approved.

In the case of Thomas B. Clark, bankrupt, the bankrupts petition for a discharge was presented and the usual order made for a hearing on the 31st inst.

CONFIRMATION CEREMONY.

A confirmation ceremony was observed on Saturday morning by Rabbi Crone at the synagogue on the corner of Market street and Second avenue, by which a lad named Ellis Levy, son of Mr. Levy on Sixth street, was "made responsible to his God for his sins." It is the belief of the orthodox Jews that until their children reach the age of thirteen years and one month, the parents are responsible for their misdoings. At that age the confirmation takes place, when the children become directly responsible themselves for all their sins. The ceremony as observed on Saturday occupied about an hour. The Rabbi first delivered a sermon in German. The boy then repeated a prayer alternating the supplications with the exercises, after which he was thoroughly catechised, and the ceremony was concluded by the Rabbi reading appropriate portions of the Old Testament.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

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This new mode of securing teeth has been thoroughly tested, and has proven the greatest invention ever made in mechanical dentistry. Ministers, lawyers and public speakers, and those who have been greatly embarrassed by their teeth dropping down or lifting up at the most inoppertune times, can now get a set which will remain firmly in place under all circumstances. This invention can be applied to many old loose plates, making them hold as well as new ones. The exclusive right of the patent for this vicinity has been purchased by

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A beautiful Suburban Home on P. F. W. & C. R. R. near Leetsdale Station. The house contains 12 rooms, is neatly and well built and very conveniently arranged. The grounds, comprising 6 acres, are nicely laid out in walks and drives and full of all kinds of fruit and flowers of the choicest varieties. Price only $15,000 and terms easy.

One hundred acre farm, (70 acres in cultivation) at Black Lick Station, on the Indiana branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with good farm house of 8 rooms with necessary outbuildings, good orchard and excellent water. Price only $7,000.

Large and small houses in the city, in Allegheny city, and in every direction at all prices.

Business property on Liberty street, Fifth avenue, Wood street, Smithfield street, Penn avenue, and now is the time to buy cheap.

Auction sales of Stocks and Real Estate every Friday evening.

THOS. F. STEWART, Corner Fifth and Wood streets.

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NEW TIME TABLE.

A TON OF HAY deposited in 3 to 5 minutes to any part of the Mow or Stack with Neids' O. K. Horse Hay Fork and Patent Conveyor. No extra expense to Farmers or Conveyer. Descriptive catalogue free. Reliable Agents wanted. Address A. J. NEILIS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. jul2:1m W

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

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MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK —SECOND DIVIDEND. The second dividend to the creditors of the Mechanics' Savings Bank will be paid on and after August 30, 1875. Depositors are required to bring their Bank Books. JAMES H. HOPKINS, Assignee, at Penn Bank, Cor. Liberty and Wood streets.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of administration on the estate of JOHN BIGGERSTAFF, deceased, late of Moon Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will make them known without delay. THOMAS W. BIGGERSTAFF, Administrator. July 26, 1875. jy31-6tw

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

NO. 802 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Cures warranted. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY, also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILIT

THE RECENT FAILURE.

Great Distress Occasioned Thereby in Europe.

NEW YORK, August 12.—A correspondent writing from Paris says: "Not half an hour passes that I do not hear of cases of distress arising from this failure. Probably the majority of losers are persons to whom the event will be a real hardship, as they have no reserve fund upon which to rely.

SAD CASES.

A widow who came to Europe a few months ago to reside here and educate her children deposited all her money with Duncan, Sherman & Co., and took their letters of credit. She has not ten dollars in her possession, and there are rent and school bills due. Her excitement and alarm are so great that her friends apprehend insanity. There are many teachers, students, and others in the same condition, and they are not only in Paris, but all over the continent.

SHARP AMERICANS.

At least four Americans, who heard of the failure before the news reached the Rothschild agency, secured their money, and have retired from Paris to avoid trouble. One of the four was visited by the cashier of the agency, who demanded the return of the money, which was refused. A policeman subsequently escorted him to the American embassy, where the cashier was told that he could not make the arrest. "He can only seize his baggage, and I advise you not to do that." The cashier concluded he would wait, apologized and departed.

CHARACTER OF THE INDEBTEDNESS.

The discovery has been made that a large amount of the indebtedness of Duncan, Sherman & Co., is accommodation paper, in the form of drafts drawn on them by the confidential clerk in their office, and accepted by them and sold to various banks through note brokers. Of this species of paper probably not less than $500,000 is now held in Providence, where the family of Mr. Duncan has been long and favorably known, and the agent met with little difficulty in disposing of. One bank here holds $500,000 of these acceptances; another $35,000; and still another $20,000, besides smaller amounts in the hands of numerous persons.

SHARP PRACTICE OF THE FIRM.

One banker characterizes this issuance of accommodation paper as the sharpest kind of a sharp game, the impression of the acceptor being that it was drawn against merchandise and secured, but Mr. Duncan says the proceeding was entirely straight, and more or less the practice of the house for twenty years. The announcement is made that letters of credit for which the father of Mr. Duncan has become responsible, amount only to about $3,000.

THE FIRM EXPLAINS.

The evening Post has called on Duncan, Sherman & Co., in regard to their accommodation paper, about which so much was said this morning. A member of the firm informed the reporter that the bills were placed in the market in a manner which appeared perfectly legitimate to the firm, according to a practice that prevails to-day with houses of good and extensive credit. The total amount of acceptance issued was reported to be about $1,200,000. Of this $550,000 were held in Rhode Island, and a considerable part of the remainder in other parts of New England. In regard to letters of credit, for which Alexander Duncan had become responsible, they are reported in a morning journal to be but $30,000. It was said the aggregate indebtedness of the firm would reach $130,000, for which Alexander Duncan had deposited about $200,000.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 13, 1875.

By virtue of authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled an act to authorize the refunding of the National debt, I hereby give notice that the principal and the accrued interest of the bonds herein and below designated, known as 5-20 bonds will be paid at the Treasury of the United States at Washington, on and after the 13th day of November, 1875, and that the interest on said bonds will cease that day. That is to say, the bonds of the acts of March 3, 1864, and June 30, 1864, as follows: Six per cent. registered bonds of the act of March 3, 1865; $100, No. 1 to 72, both inclusive; $500, No. 1 to 43, both inclusive; $1,000 No. 1 to 253, both inclusive; $5,000 No. 1 to 1,366, both inclusive; total $946,600. Act of June 30, 1864: coupon bonds, $50, No. 1 to 750, both inclusive; $100, No. 1 to 3,700, both inclusive; $500 No. 1 to 4,300, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 1 to 16,200, both inclusive; total $5,500,000. Registered bonds, $50, No. 1 to 30, both inclusive; $100 No. 1 to 250 both inclusive; $500, No. 1 to 200, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 1 to 1,100, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 1 to 800, both inclusive; total $3,5?3,400; total $10,000,000. Of the amount outstanding embraced in the numbers as above, $5,500,000 are coupon bonds, and $4,500,000 are registered bonds of the United States.

Securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division, Secretary's office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

[Signed] C. F. BURNAM, Acting Secretary.

STATEMENT OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW YORK, August 13.—A statement of the affairs of Duncan, Sherman & Co. has been prepared for the public, from which it appears the liabilities of the firm are $4,872,128 and the assets $2,112,740. This statement is not official, and can be taken as representing the approximate amount. It has been prepared to answer many inquiries regarding the probable condition of affairs and with special care to avoid making a better showing than may be justified. All doubtful assets have been reduced or stricken out. The amount of liabilities given on account of travelers' credits and circulars is $2,372,952.

ENGLISH FINANCES IMPROVING.

Telegrams dated 3:30, from London, says: The improved tone in financial circles continues, and all fears of further depression or disaster have passed away. The improvement is more marked in American securities. New 5-20s now quoted at 104⅞; New York Central and Harlem River shares advanced one-half per cent., and are now quoted at 93½. Consols shares in the general improvement, and are quoted at 99 per cent. With the exception of the above changes, the market for all classes of railway securities is steady.

LONDON, August 13.—The bullion in the Bank of England to-day was £61,000.

MORE FAILURES.

LONDON, August 13.—The Echo records some further failures in the city, among them Messrs. Donegri & Sons, and H. J. Cravan.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., August 13.—Patrick Fitzgerald, of this city, a real estate broker and builder, failed for $150,000. Assets, probably, are half this amount.

BALTIMORE, August 13.—It is said to-night that Messrs. Cuttle & Bordley, doing business in this city under the name of the New York Tea Company, and who failed on Wednesday with liabilities of $60,000 were passengers on the steamer from New York to Europe yesterday. The committee of creditors who investigated the affairs of the firm charge that they have been carrying on for some time a well planned system of swindling.

TORONTO, August 13.—Kerr & Wilson, wholesale grocers of this city, have made an assignment.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

New Freight Schedule.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The new freight tariff to the West, an advance, goes into effect this morning over the four trunk lines—the New York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. Passenger rates were made uniform more than six weeks ago. Freight agents are not permitted to make contracts for more than ten days under the new arrangements. The following are the rates at which freight will be taken over trunk lines from New York and Boston, to the leading points west on and after to-day:

Cities.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Special Class.
Buffalo.....	45	40	35	30	20
Chicago.....	50	40	30	25	20
Cleveland....	40	30	25	20	15
Cincinnati...	46	37	28	23	19
Louisville...	60	49	39	34	28
St. Louis....	62	55	43	36	32
Toledo	40	31	25	20	16
Detroit.....	40	30	25	20	15
Milwaukee...	50	40	30	25	20

The conference between the Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Baltimore, has reference to the above schedule only so far as they had mutual understanding as to details in regard to freight going West from Philadelphia and Baltimore, the Erie and New York Central roads having already agreed on details affecting New York and Boston.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Sir Edward Watkin, Chairman of the Stockholders' Committee of the Erie Railroad in England, started last evening on a tour of inspection of the Erie Railroad, and on his return will make a thorough examination of the books and affairs.

CONSOLIDATION EFFECTED WITH THE SHAWMUT COMPANY.

Judge Westbrook made an order this afternoon on the petition of Hugh J. Jewett, receiver of the Erie Railway Company, permitting a contract by which the interest of the railway company in the Pennsylvania coal lands shall be consolidated with those of the Shawmut Company, mortgage to be executed on the property to secure bonds for $4,000,000, and transfer by Jewett to the consolidated company of 5,000 shares of the N. W. Mining and Exchange Company on exchange for $1,366,667 of said mortgage bonds at par, subject to the payment of the balance due on the purchase of the N. W. Co., amounting to $544,080, the Shawmut Company to receive certain of said mortgage bonds in payment for its interest in mortgaged premises.

The consolidation is permitted of the Buffalo, Bradford and Rochester company with a capital stock of four million dollars in shares of one hundred dollars each, of which 21,900 shares, a majority, are to be delivered to the Erie consolidated company to guarantee the payment of principal and interest of the four million bonds of the N. W. Mining and Exchange company.

Wm. D Shipman is appointed trustee of said bonds.

The consolidated company is to assume the name of the Pennsylvania and Erie Coal and Railway company. The proceeds of bonds are to be used to construct the railroad to furnish the market for coal. By this Jewett claims advantages to Erie including substantially a monopoly of the right to receive and transport freight and passengers over and beyond the Pennsylvania and Erie Coal and Erie Company, and that he will best save the interests of Erie stockholders. The Consolidated Company will hold 33,107 acres, containing it is alleged, immense deposits of coal.

AGRICULTURAL.

Crop Reports for July.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Returns of the Department of Agriculture for August 1st show an improvement of the cotton crop of four per cent. in North Carolina, one in Mississippi and four in Arkansas. These States were largely favored with the same conditions of growth which had secured their high averages of July. Texas maintained her previous figures, drought in some counties being counterbalanced by fine weather in others. Tennessee lost two per cent. mostly on account of injuries to bottom land crops from excessive rains. In Louisiana the average declines six per cent. on account of local drought, though several parishes report very promising crops. This injurious influence cut down the average of Georgia 11 per cent.; of South Carolina 15 per cent., and Florida 16 per cent. August averages were as follows: North Carolina, 99; South Carolina, 84; Georgia, 86; Florida, 85; Alabama, 94; Mississippi, 104; Louisiana, 99; Texas, 93; Arkansas, 108, Tennessee, 107.

LONDON, August 14.—The Times' city article to-day says the following on the condition of the corn trade, which is derived from good sources: Admitting as certain that a further rise on account of the bad weather is evident, there is still time to secure a large proportion of the wheat crop in good condition. If so, the recent apprehensions will probably prove to have been extreme. If the American crop is secured in good order, there can be no great change in the result of the spring wheat crop from what we had reason to expect a few weeks ago. There had been then already reason to apprehend a deficiency which had not been sufficiently heeded, which should certainly be heeded now. The last report from France is much less unfavorable than was apprehended. Most of the recent rains have done little injury. Our own farmers' stock of old wheat is reported small, but cannot be quite so exhausted as it was last year, and deliveries during the last two weeks have been double those of corresponding weeks a year ago.

WASHINGTON.

Corrupt Postmasters Removed—Annual Statement of Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINOTON, August 14. — number of postmasters of small offices throughout the country have been removed for unlawful disposition of postage stamps unjustly increasing their salaries thereby.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Following is the official statement from the treasury department of gross receipts and expenditures by warrants for the year ending June 30, 1875: Net receipts, $157,167,722; internal revenue, $110,007,493; sales of public lands, $1,413,640; miscellaneous sources, $19,411,195; total $288,000,051.

Net expenditures, civil and miscellaneous, $71,070,702; war department, $41,120,645; navy department, $21,497,726; Indians and pensions, $37,840,873; interest on public debt, $103,093,544; total ordinary expenditures, $274,623,392.

FAIR POINT.

National Sunday School Assembly.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

FAIR POINT, August 14.—Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., preached to a large congregation of children this morning. This afternoon they were addressed by the artist, Frank Beard and others.

The event of the day was the visit of President Grant. Arriving at Jamestown, he passed up the main street in a carriage to the residence of Hon. Alonzo Kent where he dined. All the buildings on the way were decorated with flags, streamers, evergreen and flowers, and an immense number of people were gathered along the route. At ten minutes before two the President went on board the steam yacht Josie Bell for Fair Point, accompanied by U. S. Grant, Jr., Gen. Babcock, Lewis Miller of Akron, Ohio, and several others. A large number of people were gathered at various points on the lake.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

At five, the Bell, accompanied by the Neureus containing representatives of the press and by four steamers and a dozen steam yachts approached the Point which was covered by an immense number of people numbering scarcely less than 20,000. The President and party, escorted by the Mayville Band, marched through the thronging mass to the platform. In every direction, as far as the eye could reach, there was a closely packed multitude.

The President was introduced to the audience by Dr. J. H. Vincent and expressed great pleasure in being present.

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

After a song of welcome composed for the occasion by Mary A. Lathbury, the Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., of Evanston, Ill., made an eloquent address of welcome. He said the people not only wished to do him honor as the Chief Magistrate, but as the man who had fought seventeen great battles and won seventeen great victories. There was no better place for the President than here in the bosom of his family, the people.

Oliver Herit, of New York, spoke briefly.

Rev. Dr. Deems, of New York, followed, saying there was not a day in which the Christians of America did not pray that God would bless and help the President. Hundreds and thousands of men who fought against him were now in heaven, and would be glad to welcome him to the throng of the redeemed.

A CENTENARIAN INTRODUCED TO THE PRESIDENT.

An old lady named Van Rensaelur, who will be one hundred years old on the 22d of October was introduced to the President.

The day closed with a praise service. The platform and all the cottages and tents were tastefully decorated and illuminated. The assembly will close on Tuesday morning, the 17th.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., August 15.—A Sabbath School session was held this morning, of which Lewis Miller, of Akron, O., and President of the Assembly was superintendent. There were present 3,470 persons, among whom were President Grant and Gen. Babcock.

A powerful sermon was preached by Rev. C. F. Deems D. D., of New York, to about 6,000 people from Luke 23rd, 33rd verse, "and when they came to a place called Calvary, &c." Every great thing that had been done in the world's history had been done in a place with an insignificant name. The place called Calvary represented the corrupt of mankind. We should feel humiliated in view of the fact that it was not alone Jews and Romans who crucified Christ, but it was all men whose guilt nailed him to the tree. God's hatred of sin and his great love of mercy were expressed on Calvary, the highest and grandest summit in time or eternity.

GENERAL GRANT PRESENTED WITH TWO BIBLES.

Immediately after the close of the sermon, Rev. Dr. Vincent stepped forward on the platform and addressed the President saying that his visit had caused immense satisfaction. The doctor then embraced the opportunity to present to the President, in behalf of the Chautauqua Assembly as a slight memorial and symbol of the Sabbath School work, two copies of the Bagster edition of the Holy Bible, one printed in England and the other in America. The two Bibles were presented so that the noble woman at the White House who had always been loyal to her husband, her children, her country and her God might have one in her posession for daily use. The doctor closed by saying: May God bless you and yours to the last generation.

The President rose and received the Bibles, bowed, smiled and sat down.

At half past two this afternoon, a very able sermon was preached by Chancellor Fowler of the Northwestern University at Evanston, near Chicago, and singing was led by Prof. Tourgeo of Boston.

This evening a platform meeting was held and addressed by the Rev. Mr. Ostroda, Rev. Dr. Pershing of Pittsburgh and others. The President is much pleased with his trip, and he and his party enjoy it greatly. They are the guests of Mr. Lewis Miller and Dr. Vincent.

The President left Fair Point at 10 o'clock for Mayville, where he took a special train on the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Railway for Buffalo, at which place he takes the express train for Bristol, R. I., by way of Albany and Boston, arriving at the latter place at eleven o'clock Monday night, and arriving at Bristol early next morning.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED TO OCTOBER 29TH—SPEECH OF THE QUEEN.

LONDON, August 13.—Parliament was prorogued, to-day till the 29th of October. The Queen, in her speech closing the session, says:

My Lords and Gentlemen.—I am happy to be enabled to release you from attendance at Parliament. The relations between myself and all foreign powers continue to be cordial, and I look forward with hope and confidence to the uninterrupted maintenance of European peace.

The visit paid this country on invitation of my Government by the Ruler of Zanzibar has led to the conclusion of a supplementary convention, which I trust may be efficacious, for the more complete suppression of the East African slave trade.

I have learned with deep regret that the expedition despatched by my Indian Government from Burmah with the view to open communication with the western provinces of China has been treacherously attacked by an armed force while in Chinese territory. This outrage, unhappily involving the death of a young and promising member of my consular service, is the subject of careful inquiry, and no effort shall be spared to secure the punishment of those by whom it was instigated and committed.

The condition of my colonial empire is generally prosperous. Gentlemen of the House of Commons I thank you for the liberal supplies you have voted for the public service. My Lords and Gentlemen it is gratifying to me to find that the lengthened consideration you have given the various statutes which have from time to time been passed for the preservation of peace in Ireland has resulted in a measure which, while relaxing the stringency of former enactments, is calculated to maintain the tranquility of the country.

Her Majesty then refers to other principal enactments of the session; her reference to shipping bills being as follows: The state of public business and the difference of opinions naturally arising on a varied and comprehensive scheme, have unfortunately prevented you from completing consideration of the Merchant Shipping bill. But I rejoice that you have been able, by a temporary enactment to diminish considerably the dangers to which my seafaring subjects are exposed.

I have every reason to hope that the progress in the revenue system which has marked recent years will be fully sustained in the present. The arrangements which you have made with respect to the reduction of the national debt and those for the better regulation of loans for public works will lead to valuable improvements in our system of imperial and local finance.

In bidding you farewell for recess I pray that the blessing of Providence may fall on your recent labors and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties.

ITALY.

SESSION OF THE OLD CATHOLIC CONFERENCE.

BONN, Aug. 12.—In attendance at the old Catholic Conference which opened its session here to-day there are about thirty English and American clergymen and sever Archimandrites and Bishops of the Eastern Church. Among the American divines are Rev. Drs. Langdon, Nevin Potter and Parry.

Dr. Dollinger opened the proceedings with an address, which lasted an hour. He treated of the relation of Dogmatic controversy between the Latin and Greek churches to the whole course of ecclesiastical history.

At the conclusion of his address, the Conference entered upon the business for which it had met which was the consideration of Dr. Dollingen's plan of confederation and intercommunion among separated churches. This union is to be based on mutual recognition of primitive truth, which may enable each church to admit members of other communions to its privileges in respect of divine worship and Christian sacraments. At the same time an actual fusion or sacrifice of national or traditional peculiarities of the former church constitution is not contemplated. An ambiguous expression of the substance of Christian doctrine and practice as taught by the Bible and fathers of the ancient church is sought as the real band of union. The discussion of this subject occupied the remainder of to-day's sitting.

HALIFAX.

A HORRIBLE CRIME COMES TO LIGHT.

HALIFAX, August 12.—A report is in circulation of a horrible crime committed two years ago which only now comes to light from the confession of a sailor named Greenwood. The schoonsr May E. Jones sailed from Clyde river, Shelborne county, for Boston, and two sisters named Sutherland were passengers. Shortly after sailing the two women were brutally outraged by the captain and crew except the man who now tells the story. They were then killed and their bodies thrown overboard. The crew afterwards landed in their boat on the coast and reported that the vessel met heavy weather and was thrown on her beams ends and that the young women drowned in their cabin, but the vessel subsequently drifted into Barrington Bay, when the deck load was still on and no appearance of her having been on beam ends and no bodies in the cabin. The Captain's name was Swain and is now bound to New Brunswick port where he will be arrested on his arrival. One of the crew was recently arrested at Shelborne, but the Magistrate considered the evidence insufficient to warrant his committal. There is much excitement in the country about the matter Greenwood's only excuse for not before telling the truth is that the sailors compelled him to take the oath that he would never divulge the crime.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

THE JESUITS.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The following is taken from a letter written by an American resident of Costa Rica in July:

A number of Jesuits arrived in Costa Rica from Guatamala whence they had been expelled. When they arrived within ten miles of the capital they were ordered to stop. Congress met the same day and two thousand Masons went in a body to Congress Hall and petitioned for the Jesuits' removal as mischievous members of Society.

The President, who is a Mason and several members, prominent in debate and influence made able speeches on the subject, overruling those who favored charitable protection for Jesuits.

Congress finally voted them fifteen hundred dollars for their immediate wants and ordered them to leave the country.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

YOKOHOMA, July 25.—Rumors continue of impending troubles with Corea, but the Government withholds information as its intentions at present indicates that peaceful councils will prevail.

There is unusual suffering from heat in Yedo and Yokohoma. The thermometer averaged last week 100 degrees fahrenheit.

Torture is virtually abolished in Japanese courts but formal announcement is postponed until a new judicial system is organized.

SHANGHAE, July 15.—There is great suffering throughout China from prolonged heat, the thermometer at Peking showing 110 degrees.

TURKEY.

THE SITUATION GROWING CRITICAL.

VIENNA, August 14.—The Herzegovina insurrection threatens to become a religious war.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 14.—The Porte has formal assurances from the Princes of Servia and Montenegro that they will maintain a neutral attitude in Herzegovinian difficulty.

LONDON, August 16-6 A. M.—A dispatch to the Standard reports that all Turkish regiments in the garrison in Raumilia and Bulgaria have been ordered to march to Herzegovina. Insurgents burned some villages and massacred whole Mahommedan families.

SPAIN.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

MADRID, August 14.—A royal decree orders conscripts to join their regiments before the end of October. The price of exemption is fixed at 8,000 reals.

A battle has taken place between the Carlists and government troops at Arduna, in which the Carlists were victorious, driving the Alfonsists off the field with considerable slaughter. They captured a number of prisoners besides the artillery and ammunition.

MEXICO.

RELEASE OF JUDGE MANTERO.

MATAMORAS, August 14.—Judge Mantero, who was arrested and sent to the city of Mexico with Cortina, is reported set at liberty and returning to Matamoras.

Three sloops of was recently constructed in England for Mexico are on their way to Vera Cruz. It is believed they will be sent to Rio Grande to protect Mexican interests.

Where the Money Goes.

Result of Pay Day in the Mining Regions.

POTTSVILLE, August 14.—Yesterday being the first general pay day among the miners in the northern section of the region since resumption, money being unusually plenty, there were a number of disturbances, free fights, shooting and assassinations caused by drunken brawls.

At Guadsville, last night, two men, Jno. Stilzell and Thomas Love got into an altercation. Shortly after the quarrel, Stilzell put in an appearance at the office of 'Squire Guyther and demanded a warrant for the arrest of Love, and while the 'Squire was in the act of preparing an issue warrant for the arrest of Love, Guyther was shot and instantly killed by two men shooting through a window. Love has fled to Shenandoah.

The firemen held a picnic which was kept up until a late hour last night. G. James, who had a beer stand, being asked to sell beer to two men and while waiting on them was shot by one of the men and died immediately.

At Mahanoy City last night, a free fight occurred in front of a saloon which was gutted. Three men engaged in the row were shot and wounded.

Christian Bunkower, while standing on the pavement looking on was shot in the breast, the ball coming out at the back. He will die.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Military Order Relative to Supplies.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—The Evening Telegraph of to-day publishes a letter from Wm. Welsh to President Grant, on what he terms the libellous attack of Secretary Delano on Mr. Walker, Clerk of the Board of Indian Commissioners. He says he believes said libel was concocted and published by Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, with the cordial approval of Delano. Welsh charges that these attacks were made on Walker because he exposed frauds, which it was the duty of the Interior Department to check.

Welsh then charges Delano with making wilfully, a false report to the President in reference to the amount of stock subscribed to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and threatens to publish further statements of still more objectionable acts, and concludes: "Your protection of General Walker, when he was convicted of misfeasance or malfeasance as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, seems wholly unaccountable, except on the hypothesis that love in you is blind."

THE COMING GRAND COUNCIL.

The following dispatch was received at the Indian Bureau, this morning, from the Rev. S. D. Hinman, dated Cheyenne River Agency, August 11th:

The Indians at Cheyenne and Standing Rock consent to go to Red Cloud for the grand council. We have directed an agent to furnish them rations for the journey and also to attend in person if possible. There will probably be three thousand Indians present at the council besides those belonging to Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies. It is important that presents should be sent for them and horses ordered to be purchased. The failure to remove whites from the Black Hills is still causing us trouble.

COMPENSATION DEMANDED.

General Ruggles has just received the following from Laramie: A courier from the Black Hills reports that Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and other Indians, are near Harvey's Peak, demanding compensation for the damage done their country, and that Pollock wishes to know if General Crook has any orders for him in case he meets the Chiefs. The courier leaves this afternoon.

CHICAGO, August 14.—Following is the substance of an order issued at military headquarters in this city to-day:

As several of the points at which Indian supplies are to be presented for inspection are remote from the agencies where they are to be delivered to the Indians, officers of the army detailed in orders from these headquarters at the request of the Indian Department to make these inspections must be on their guard lest the quantity and quality of supplies be changed before delivery at the agencies. Thus the inspection of the original store may be taken advantage of to cover fraudulent transactions. If necessary, the Department Commanders are directed to take such further action within their special commands as will accomplish the object of this order.

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER COUNTERMANDED.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The President has countermanded, for the present, the order allowing the wives of Indian prisoners at Ft. Marion, Florida, to be sent to them from Ft. Sill.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

An Express Train Thrown From the Track.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—The night express train, No. 3, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad was thrown from the track last night, half a mile east of Huron, Ind. The cause of the accident was the removal of a rail which is supposed to have been taken out of its place by some malicious person or persons, as the hand car house at Huron had been broken open and a crowbar and other tools taken therefrom, which were found near the track where the rail was missing. The railroad authorities here say although several cars were thrown from the track and pretty well shaken up, no one was injured. The company offer five hundred dollars reward for the arrest of the miscreant who removed the rail.

A special to the Republican gives additional information regarding the accident on the Ohio and Mississippi road last night. It says the rail was removed fifty feet from the eastern end of Beever creek. The trestle, engine and tender made a sheer plunge twenty feet into the creek below. The forward express car was hurled across the creek utterly demolished. The second express car and forward day coach were driven beyond the trestle, turned partly over the second day coach and the forward sleeper was driven across the bridge running on the ties, and the remaining two sleepers did not leave the rails. The engineer and fireman went down with the engine, but were only slightly bruised. No one else was injured. Some people at Huron think the rail was removed by some citizens of that neighborhood for spite, but the general belief is the design of the perpetrators of the act was robbery, although no attack or attempt to rob was made.

A COLLISION.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—As the mail train on the Ohio and Mississippi road was pulling into a switch at Lagatee, Ind., to-day, the express train collided with the rear car. One passenger was slightly injured. The mail agent, Mr. Flora, jumped from the car striking his head against the platform killing himself instantly.

A FREIGHT TRAIN RUNS OVER A HORSE.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., August 14.—An extra feight train west on the Indianapolis and St. Louis road to-night ran over a horse near Nekomis, Ills., damaging the engine and several cars, and killing the engineer Dennis O'Brien.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Notice was given in the United States District Attorney's office to-day that testimony would be taken de bene esse in the suit instituted in 1869 by James S. Whelan, of St Charles parish, Louisiana, against Gen. Sheridan to recover $358,778, the value of sugar, molasses, mules, stables, etc., confiscated by the defendant in 1867 while in command in that State. The defence is that the General only obeyed orders.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies have decided to advance tariff rates between Boston and Washington, and New York and Albany about twenty-five per cent. The companies claim that the present rates are too low. The advance goes into effect on Monday.

GREAT DAMAGE FROM STORMS.

The Evening Post says that, although this city yesterday escaped the daily storm to which it has been accustomed during the week, the surrounding territory was not so fortunate. At Hackensack, before two o'clock, the rain came down in torrents. Shower succeeded shower, each accompanied by vivid lightning, and the water seemed to be one continuous stream. As the ground was already thoroughly soaked, the flood accumulated rapidly and all the low grounds soon bore the appearance of a lake, and the houses in the meadows below the town were soon in the condition of islands, and this morning the inhabitants were improvising bridges through the door yards, while the chickens were perched on barrels and boats. All the gardens and fields in low places were under water, and will be more or less damaged. The track of the New Jersey and New York Railway was washed away for some distance, and the break is so serious, it is not certain that trains can pass over it before Tuesday next. The mails which were sent out last night over the Northern Railroad of New Jersey were brought back to the postoffice in this city, and were sent out this morning over the Erie Railway. The tracks of nearly all the railroads running into this city were more or less damaged, but the necessary repairs will be promptly made.

During the storm, an empty freight train of the Pennsylvania railroad, standing on the track at Holmesburg Junction was run into by a freight train going west. Seven cars and cabooses were entirely demolished. The engine was broken and disabled, and both trucks blocked.

ARRIVAL OF THE REVIVALISTS.

The steamship Spain has arrived from Liverpool with Moody and Sankey on board. As soon as the Spain was made fast to her dock, Rev. G. C. Needham, of Philadelphia, offered a prayer of thanks for the safe arrival of the famous revivalists in which Moody and Sankey joined. The former goes to Northfield, Mass., where he will remain for two months. The latter has not yet determined upon a resting spot.

BANK STATEMENT.

Following is the bank statement: Loans, increase, $3,107,600; specie, decrease, $2,892,300; legal tenders, decrease, $2,875,100; deposits, decrease, $3,429,600; coin, decrease, $109,100; reserve, decrease, $4,910,000.

Specie shipments to-day amounted to $563,581, of which $200,000 was in gold coin.

EQUINE LIGHTNING.

Excellent Time Made at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 14.—Between 15,000 and 20,000 persons were at the Driving Park to-day to witness the great free for all race, which brought on the track Goldsmith Maid, Lulu, Nettie and American Girl. The betting was four to one on the Maid, and with her barred, fifty to forty dollars on American Girl against the field, as Lulu broke up badly on scoring.

The first heat was won by Goldsmith Maid in 2:15¼, with American Girl a good second; Lulu, third, and Nettie, fourth.

The second heat was won by Lulu in 2:16¼, beating the Maid by half a length, amid the wildest excitement; Nettie, third, and the Girl fourth.

The third heat was won by Lulu in 2:15¼, a length and a half ahead of the Maid; Nettie, third; American Girl just saved her distance.

The fourth heat and race was won by Lulu in 2:17, leading the Maid by a head only; American Girl third and Nettie last. These are the best four consecutive heats on record, and Lulu has taken the place of Goldsmith Maid as the Queen of the Trotting Turf.

The time in full is as follows:

1st heat—33, 1:06, 1:40 and 2:15½.
2d heat—33½, 1:07, 1:41¼ and 2:16½.
3d heat—34¼, 1:07½, 1:40½ and 2:15½.
4th heat—34, 1:07¾, 1:44 and 2:17.

The 2:34 race was won by Nerea taking the second, third and fourth heats in 2:28, 2:26¾ and 2:23½. Hall took the first heat in 2:26; Frank Munson won the third money and Clifton Boy fourth. The unfinished race for 2:27 class was won by Rarus in 2:22. Mollie Morris took the second money, Eva third and Carrie fourth.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, August 14.—The first race to-day was for the sweep stakes for two-year olds; $100 entrance fee, and half forfeit, with $700 added; three-quarters of a mile. There were twenty-four entries and nine starters: Merciless, Shirley, Bertrand, Adelaide, Sultana, Warlock, Sister of Mercy, Lillie Belle and Knapsack. Sultana won by six lengths—Shirley second and Adelaide third. Time, 1:19. Near the three-quarter pole Knapsack fell, throwing his rider, Bobbie Swim, but not hurting him seriously. Sultana, the winner, was the favorite.

The second race was for a purse of $500 for three year olds; one mile and an eighth; Rhodamanthus, Paper Maker, Leamington, Filley and Australind started. Rhodamanthus won by two lengths; McDanial's filly, Leamington second, Australind third. Time, 2:04¼.

The third race was for a purse of $800; two and a quarter miles; Rutherford and Acrobat started with the former the favorite, but Acrobat won. Time, 4:16¾.

The last race was a selling sweepstake for all ages, $25 each with $300 added; one mile; five starters, Halbroak, Violet, Count Hampton, B. T. Carver and Caroline. Caroline, the favorite, won; Carver, second; Count Hampton, third. Time, 1:47¾.

The match race between McDaniels, Lexington, Naptha, Filly and McCormicks Brigand is off, McDaniels paying the forfeit.

ST. LOUIS.

Sudden Deaths at a County Asylum.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—A good deal of excitement was occasioned at the county insane asylum this morning over the death of four inmates for the administration of a sedative mixture to make them sleep. The names of the victims are Anne Newman, Christina Hoenig, Anna Reters and Jos. Rockford. An inquest was held this afternoon at which a number of physicians gave testimony as to the nature and effects of the mixture, but the verdict was deferred until an analysis of the sedative could be made to determine whether any other medicines than those prescribed were put in proportion. Among the ingredients of the mixture were Belladena, extracts conium, bromides potassuim. For other persons the same preparation has been used before without bad effects and it is now thought that either an overdose was given the patients or some unusual article put into the mixture.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

ST. LOUIS, August 15.—The deaths at the county insane asylum last night has been the subject of much comment to-day, and many strictures have been passed upon Dr. Howard, the resident physican. The sedative administered was composed of fluid extract conium, sixteen ounces; sulphate morphina, twenty-four grains; atropea belladonna, one eighth of a grain; bronute potassium, four ounces; beerling water, four ounces; this was given in teasboonfull doses to patients when noisy or very restless and repeated in one and two hours when the first dose did not produce quietude or sleep. This was given to eleven patients between ten P. M. and two A. M., with apparently no bad results to any of them, excepting those mentioned in the previous dispatch. It appears, however, that the conium used in this mixture was a new article much stronger than that used on previous occasions; it was not tried before administered. The physicians are criticised for placing so powerful a sedative into the hands of nurses to be given with more or less discretion of their own. Dr. Howard is pretty severely censured.

The doctors who testified at the coroner's inquest yesterday, seriously estimated the amount of conium to a teaspoonfull of mixture from thirty-five to forty-five drops of which were generally considered a large dose and only to be given under peculiar circumstances and not repeated oftener than from two to three hours.

Reports were circulated late to-night that more patients died to day, but as the asiyum is about five miles from the city with no telegraphic communication, the facts will probably not be ascertained to-night.

Later — Reliable information has just been received from the insane asylum that no more patients to whom the conium was administered last night have died, but on the contrary all have fully recovered from its effects.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Failure in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—C. R. Stinde, wholesale boot and shoe merchant, filed a voluntary petition of bankruptcy to-day. Liabilities given at $184,000; assets, $130,000.

MILL OPERATIVES' ACTION.

FALL RIVER, August 14.—The mill operatives voted to-day by a vote of 2,520 to 1,287 to continue their vacation the full thirty days. The minority wanted to resume work on Tuesday next.

NEW YORK, August 14.—E S. Jaffray & Co., dry goods dealers, have lost $40,000 by the defalcation of C. A. Church, the head of their ribbon department. Church has left the city.

A member of the Board of Underwriters says the chief consideration which influenced the Executive Committee to recommend a reduction of twenty per cent. in rates on mercantile risks, was the growing tendency of the Board companies to either practice bad faith, or to withdraw entirely from the Board and begin the business of hazardous competition and cutting under schedule rates. The Board now regards its action in making the reduction as foolish, because the tendency of this competition was to cut down the surplus of companies, so that property was covered only for ordinary casualties and not for great disasters which might visit the city at any time.

The creditors of Turner Bros., bankers, recently failed, have elected John Castro, President of the Irving National Bank, trustee, and appointed a committee to act in concert. Claims amounting to $225,000 were represented at the meeting.

PARIS, August 14.—Drexel, Harjes & Co. have redeemed $100,000 of Duncan, Sherman & Co's. letters of credit. These letters are arriving daily from all parts of the continent.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Corner Stone Laying.

MUSKOGEE, August 15.—The corner stone of a new building for the use of the Indian Agency for the Cherokees, Choctaw and Chickasaws, Creeks and Semenole Nations will be laid on Wednesday, the 18th. The ceremonies will be conducted by the Grand Lodge of Masons of the Indian Territory. Every Masonic fraternity, city officers and members of the Press of the States are invited. Passenger rates on the railroads are reduced to two cents per mile for the occasion. The chiefs of the five tribes are expected to be present, and speeches will be made by some, if not all of them. The citizens of Muskogee will entertain all who come.

EUFAULA, August 15.—The ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the female academy located at South Canadian, Indian Territory, took place on the 12th inst. Grand Master McPherson, of the Lodge of Indian Territory, assisted by Deputies Morrow, Brasbuckner, Cunningham and Judge Stidham the grand in ceremonies of laying the stone. A large delegation came from Kansas and points north in the territory and several hundred came from points south and Col. Budonot Gov. Coleman Cole. Maj. G. W. Ingalls, Indian agent made an address on educational matters to more than two thousand persons.

It is asserted by the friends of Chas. Thompson, who ran for Chief of the Cherokees against W. P. Ross in the late election is elected by fully five hundred majority.

MEMPHIS.

The River Stationary—All Apprehensions Removed

A SUPPOSED HOMICIDE.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF JOHN HOGAN AT THE WEST PENN HOSPITAL—THE DECEASED INJURED BY BEING EJECTED FROM A SALOON, ETC.—THE POST MORTEM.

On Saturday night last a man named John Hogan, who boarded on Thirty-sixth street, entered the saloon of John Lewis, on Butler street near Thirty-sixth, and called for the drinks. There were several persons in the saloon at the time one of whom boarded at the same place with Hogan, and these he invited to drink with him. Accepting his invitation they drank, when he asked them to drink again. He was under the influence of liquor at the time and the party for that reason refused. He became demonstrative however, and insisted on their indulging again stating that unless they did so he would not pay for what they already had taken. To humor him they acceded to his wishes by drinking a second time. Then however he persistently refused to pay for any of the drinks he had ordered, when those who had accepted his invitation became indignant. One of the party, who is a puddler and was employed at Clarke's mills, and boarded at the same house with Hogan, took hold of the latter to eject him from the room. He opened the door and pushed Hogan out, when both men fell to the pavement, the latter being injured by the fall apparently.

He was enabled to make his way to his boarding house, however, with the help of one or two persons it is said. From here he was subsequently removed to the Twelfth ward lock-up, where he relapsed into an insensible condition. At first the Captain of the station thought he had fallen into merely a drunken stupor, but as he remained in that condition nearly the whole of Sunday, the officer became solicitous and sent for a physician. The man of medicine after examining Hogan advised that he be removed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. The injured man was consequently removed to the hospital where, notwithstanding all that could be done for him, he died about noon yesterday.

The Coroner and Mayor were notified of the occurrence and after a slight investigation, it was thought the man who ejected Hogan from the saloon might have been the cause of his death. Further investigation was made when it was determined to arrest the puddler, and accordingly he was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective O'Mara, and at present is confined in the Central Station. It was ascertained that in falling when being put out of the saloon Hogan struck the curbstone with his head, and it is also alleged that the man arrested struck and beat him and that the case is certainly a homicide. Hogan's remains were examined and one or two bruises were found on his body and a severe cut upon the back of his head. He had been drinking rather freely, however, and as it was thought his death may have resulted partially at least from this fact it was determined to postpone the inquest until ten o'clock this morning, until a post mortem examination could be made by Dr. McCoy, the City Physician. The examination was made last night, but the conclusion arrived at we have not learned, so that it is impossible to say whether the case is a homicide.

Hogan was a middle aged man, was single and is said to have been addicted to drinking. He was but recently released from jail, where he was committed for ten days for drunkenness.

THE DEATH OF HOGAN.

THE INQUEST YESTERDAY—THE VERDICT—JAMES JOHNSTON CHARGED WITH HIS MURDER.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

An inquest was held yesterday morning at the Coroner's office on the death of John Hogan who died at the West Penn Hospital on Monday from injuries received by being pushed out of Lewis' saloon on Butler street, near Thirty-sixth street, on Saturday night, of which a full account was given in THE POST yesterday. Johnson was at the inquest.

THE SALOONIST'S TESTIMONY.

John Lewis, the keeper of the saloon where the trouble arose, was the first witness examined. He testified that the trouble occurred between nine and ten o'clock; three men, Hogan, Johnston and another man whom he didn't know, entered the saloon; Hogan ordered the drinks, and then said he wouldn't pay for it until they took another drink; Hogan didn't take anything himself; Johnston got mad at Hogan, because he wouldn't pay for the drinks; a disturbance commenced, and Lewis took Hogan and led him to the door; just as he got to the door, Johnston who had pulled off his coat, gave Hogan a shove and sent him out into the street; witness did not pay any more attention to Hogan after that; Johnston came in the saloon and pulled his coat on after he had pushed Hogan out; witness did not know the deceased, and had never seen him until last Saturday evening; he (Hogan) was drunk when he came into the saloon; the other two were slightly intoxicated.

AN EYE WITNESS' STORY.

Mr. M. H. Hager was sworn and testified that he resided at No. 3,513 Butler street, next door to the saloon of Lewis; he was sitting in his door on Saturday night, when he saw the three parties, Johnston, Hogan and the other, enter the saloon. One of them was very much intoxicated. He heard some loud talking in the saloon, and soon afterwards he saw the summer doors open suddenly, and the deceased came out backwards, and fell on his head on the flagstones. Johnston came out at the same time and fell on top of Hogan. Johnston then raised up and struck Hogan—whether with his fist or something else witness could not see—and at the same time he said, "there take that." Then the prisoner, Johnston, got up and walked into the saloon. Witness identified the prisoner as the man who struck Hogan. Witness afterwards went to the saloon and looked in. At the same time he remarked that that man had a hard fall, and must have fractured his skull. The prisoner, Johnston, who was sitting at a table in the saloon, spoke up and said he was subject to fits, and that he had one of them when he fell out of the saloon.

THE POST MORTEM.

Dr. A. W. McCoy, the City Physician, was sworn, and testified that he had made a post mortem examination of the deceased this morning, and found a fracture in the rear of the skull about five inches in length. The fracture was such as would have been made by coming severely in contact with some hard surface. There was no exterior contusion, but a good deal of blood was found under the skull. Death had been caused by compression. Deceased had thick curly hair and a very thick scalp, and the injury was of such a nature that it might have been very easily overlooked in a superficial examination.

A number of other witnesses were examined, among whom was the officer who removed Hogan to the Twelfth ward station house, but no information of importance in addition previously given or contained above was elicited. Their evidence in the main corroborated the above.

The case then went to the jury who after a brief consultation rendered the following:

THE VERDICT.

"That the deceased, John Hogan, of the Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, came to his death at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, in the Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, on August 16, 1875, from injuries received by being shoved violently from the saloon of John Lewis on the evening of August 14, 1875, by James Johnston, and thereby receiving a fracture of the skull which caused death."

The deceased was a laborer and was engaged in the same mill and boarded at the same house with Johnston. He was thirty-four years old and was not married. Johnston, the prisoner, is forty-three years of age, and has a wife and three children living in Wales. He does not deny having struck Hogan, but says he thinks that some one must have pushed him against the deceased, which caused them to fall so hard. He says that he was hurt himself by the fall, and that he did not suppose at any time that Hogan was badly hurt. The Coroner made out a commitment and Johnston was lodged in jail to await trial.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Henry Gosline and Max Wachtel, bankrupts, Venango county. Application of Bloomingdale, Rhine & Co., creditors. Order made for examination of bankrupts before Register Rodgers on the 30th inst.

John Barry, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Report of Register Harper distributing the proceeds of sale of real estate confirmed *nisi*.

Collins Bros., bankrupts, Titusville. Report of assignee confirmed.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Assignee's report presented and order made for the private sale of certain property in the State of Missouri.

Pittsburgh Bolt Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. Petition of George S. Head, Esq., for an injunction against the M. and M. National Bank of Pittsburgh. Order made for a hearing upon the same on the 1st prox., and meantime restraining the said bank from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Nation Trust Company, Pittsburgh, debtor. Argument on petition of Jake Hill for an injunction against the Portsmouth National Bank. Decision reserved.

Hiram Smith, of Waynesburg, Greene county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Knox.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless

Jasper H. Dingham, bankrupt, Crawford county. Alias order made for a hearing on bankrupt's petition for discharge on the 23d prox., before Register Harper.

Glezar, Smith & Co., Erie county. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed and referred to Register Woodruff.

Martin A. Bingham, Warren county. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed and referred to Register Woodruff.

CAMP GALLAGHER.

THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT N. G. P.—THEIR ARRIVAL AT MONONGAHELA CITY—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION EXTENDED THEM.

(From the Daily Post of Thursday.)

The Fourteenth Regiment N. G. P. went into camp at Monongahela City yesterday. The members of the regiment residing in this vicinity met at the armory and marched by way of Fifth avenue, Wood and Liberty streets to the Union Depot. Here they received the companies from New Texas, Westmoreland county, East Liberty, Mansfield, etc., and again forming in line the whole regiment marched to the Pittsburgh, Charleston and Virginia Railroad Depot to take the special train provided by President Scott.

The regiment was headed by the St. Cecelia Band, twenty pieces, under the leadership of Prof. Arbogast, and a drum corps of ten pieces, and the column was formed in the following order:

Company A, Washington Infantry, Nineteenth Regiment—Captain McFarland, Lieut. J. A. Brown, with thirty-three muskets, occupied the right of the line as guests of the regiment.

Company B, Fourteenth Regiment—Capt. Sam. Bofore, Archy Wallace and twenty-eight muskets, came next.

Company H—Capt. G. C. Foster, First Lieut. H. L. Alter, and Second Lieut. A. Acton, with thirty-six muskets.

Company K—Capt. W. J. Glenn and Lieut. Wm. M'Quitty, Mansfield, with thirty-five men.

Company D—Capt. Hope, First Lieut. Jones, and Second Lieut. J. H. Smith, with twenty-two men.

Company J—Capt. John A. Fox and Lieut. Henry Kuntz, and twenty-seven men.

Company F—Capt. R. D. Patterson, Lieuts. Perchant and Lowell, and forty men.

Company G—Capt. Amon, with two Lieutenants and thirty-four men, from New Texas.

The regiment and staff officers were as follows: Colonel, S. Wash. Hill; Major, J. H. Grey; Adjutant, H. P. Moore; Surgeon, Dr. W. L. Simpson; Commissary, T. J. Wallace; Sergeant Major, J. Schnable; Q. M. S., J. M. G. McClurg.

The men presented a very handsome appearance as they marched through the streets and were the subjects of many encomiums for their fine marching and soldierly bearing. Upon their arrival at the depot they took the special train, which consisted of ten cars—one baggage car, one passenger coach and eight cars fitted up with seats along the sides—under the direction of Superintendent Byers, General Passenger Agent Ross, and Major Biddle, Dispatcher. The coach was occupied by the regimental officers and their wives, the Cornet Band and drum corps, and the several companies occupied the train in regular order.

The trip to Monongahela City was made in brief time, the troops arriving there about noon. Upon their arrival, the regiment was received by the Tenth regiment under command of Captain Hazzard, and a procession was formed and marched through the principal streets of the town. There was a large turnout of citizens and the depot and the whole village was wild with excitement, the citizens offering a most enthusiastic reception to the boys. A dinner was furnished them, of which the soldiery partook heartily. Later in the day the troops proceeded to Camp Gallagher, which is located about half a mile west of the town at Dry Run Meadows. The boys have all the paraphernalia necessary to make camp life pleasant, and all that is wanted to insure them a good time is fair weather.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED.

THE DEATH OF DR. ARNOLD HERTZ, OF ALLEGHENY.

Dr. Arnold Hertz, the well known oil dealer and chemist, was found dead in bed at his residence, No. 189 Allegheny avenue, Allegheny, Wednesday morning. He retired to his room in his usual health about nine o'clock on Tuesday night, and as he did not make his accustomed visit to the sick room of his wife yesterday morning, a member of the household was sent to his chamber shortly after his usual hour for arising, and as stated above found him lying dead. His remains lay in the bed in a perfectly natural position, there being nothing to indicate that he had suffered or struggled in meeting his death. Coroner McCallin was notified of the death and empannelled a jury but adjourned the inquest until this evening, until a full investigation and a post mortem examination could be made. It is stated that two of the deceased's family have died of apoplexy, and it is thought his death was caused by the same disease.

Dr. Hertz was a German and was well known in this community as analytical chemist of great ability. He was finely educated, having graduated at the Polytechnic school of Carlsruhe and also at the celebrated mining academy of Frieberg, Saxony, and having been an ardent and diligent student throughout life. He came to this city in 1862, and took the position of chemist for the petroleum works of Reese & Graff. A year or two afterwards he entered the firm of Wormser, Myers & Co., in the same line of business, in which he was very successful. In 1871, in company with Dr. Höstetter and Otto Wuth he started the Pittsburgh Tar and Chemical Works, to manufacture the article known as Tuolin, which forms the basis of all the Aniline colors. He was more recently connected with the Fairview Oil Refinery, and was one of the prime movers in the Columbia Conduit Company, and was very active in his efforts to make that enterprise a success. The pipe line was to cross the railroad at his refinery, at Fairview. A few months ago he sold out his interest in this Company. He was a very genial gentleman and was greatly admired for his social qualities as for his scientific attainments.

The deceased was reputed to be wealthy but it is also stated that he lost by the great depression is the oil trade. His life was insured for $25,000. He leaves a wife and one child and was about forty years of age at the time of his death.

ANOTHER JURY DRAFT.

The following gentlemen have been drawn to serve as jurors in the Common Pleas No. 1 and Quarter Sessions Courts

COMMON PLEAS NO. 1.

Third Monday in September—J. J. Bender, clerk; Henry Nevil, steel converter; Wm. G. Brown, manager; Wm. McMillen, farmer; John Mentzer, clerk; Wm. B. Hazell, gent; John Kelly, plumber; Francis Perry, moulder; M. Edwards, gent; Jos. M. Cargo, carpenter, James Duff, farmer; James Neely, watchman; Alex. Patterson, agent; Jos. Watters, gardner; A. M. Johnson, roller; Morris Jenkins, merchant; H. Runk, liquor merchant; John Murray, glass dealer; Robert McCague, merchant; H. B. Bruce, clerk; John M. Huck, shoemaker; John Duff, farmer; H. Hall, merchant; J. Henderson, farmer. J. Hughes, gent; F. Flannigan, roller; Patrick Hanlon, boiler; Andrew Miller, attorney; J. C. Anderson, sash balance man; John Neely, farmer, David Davis, painter; Thos. McLeas, clerk; John Wilkeson, assessor; W. E. Jennings, laborer; Wm. Senion, carpenter; Wm. Fleming, laborer; Peter Keil, puddler; James Herron, machinist; Pat. McDonald, laborer; John Davis, trunk maker; Henry C. Sanders, assessor; Josiah Kistler, farmer; John Crouch, carpenter; G. F. Rafferty, Andrew Good, puddler; Robt. Smith, miner; Charles Kirsch, moulder; David Davis, miner; Thos. Biggerton, miner; D. Flemming, fireman; David Blair, carpenter; Samuel C. Lewis, gent; William McMarin, carpenter; Samuel Ewart, merchant; John Pearson, rolling hand; George W. Hallman, iron merchant; Adam Seeid, farmer; Robt. Arnold, gent, David Malady, merchant.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

First Monday in October—John McElhenny, farmer; E. P. Logan, merchant; Andrew Grubbs, carpenter; Arthur Wood, carpenter; Hugh McElroy, merchant; Fred. Beckert, grocer; Albert Wetherman, axe maker; Benjamin Miller, farmer; Bernard Coll, brass founder; James Graham, carpenter, Isaac M. Hunter, clerk; Robert Stewart, farmer; S. H. Barkley, jeweler; John Hughes, grocer; Charles Anderson, moulder; David Gilmore, miller; H. O'Neil, laborer, J. M. Parkinson, farmer; John Burk, boiler maker; Pat Kernan, grocer; John House, innkeeper, John Langsdale, merchant; William Mahler, jeweler; George F. Comby, grocer; W. J. Sheridan, gardner; James Fisher; plasterer; John B. Burchfield, grocer; Samuel Faulkner, manufacturer; A. S. Morse, grocer; W. C. Carothers, farmer; Joseph L. Justice, paper hanger; Thomas Adley, laborer; B. Wall, farmer, Joseph McGovern, saloon keeper; James Dennison, farmer. H. Ingram, farmer; Ww. H. Irwin, real estate agent; R. W. Lyon, clerk; H. B. Cochran, farmer; Joseph Patterson, carpenter; Alex Cowley, professor of penmanship; H. Lowe, tailor; Thomas Shea, laborer; Joseph O'Neil, farmer; Peter Maginly, coal miner, John Hawkins, farmer; Wm. Hamilton, agent; John Cregan, rail cutter, Wm. Hawkins, despatcher; H. H. Philips, manufacturer; John Ashworth, Sr., machinist; Moses Cork, farmer; Sam. Cooley, do; James Michael, do; Henry Bramm, laborer; J. H. Keating, farmer, Wm. Murray, clerk, R. J. Davis, barber; John Ross, carpenter, Eli Meanor, laborer.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ELIZABETH N. DAVIS.

Another old well known and highly respected resident of this community, was gathered to her eternal home Wednesday morning. Mrs. Elizabeth N. Davis, mother of Charles B. Davis of this city, died in the seventy-first year of her age, at her residence No. 20 Stockton avenue, Allegheny, at four o'clock yesterday morning, after a lingering illness. The deceased was the relict of the late John D. Davis, a well known auctioneer of this city, who prosecuted that business some years ago at the building on Fifth avenue, now occupied by the Adams Express Company. Mrs. Davis was herself well known here, having been born and spent a life of great usefulness in the community. She was a prominent and faithful member of the Trinty Episcopal Church, was a useful and ornamental member of society, and a kind, affectionate mother, and her death will be sadly mourned by those with whom she had ever came in contact.

REPORTED MURDER.

A MAN'S BRAINS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BEATEN OUT BY A HAMMER.

A story comes from Altoona to the effect that a man named Benjamin Kelly struck a man named George Kinglan on the head with a machinist's hammer, on Tuesday, injuring him so that he died. The story runs that the two courted the same girl and that Kinglan won and married her and that Kelly's actions were influenced by this fact. We do not vouch for the story, but give it as we heard it.

WHEN YOU HAVE TO VISIT A DENTIST,

The importance of patronizing a first-class one should be appreciated by everyone who suffers from unsound teeth. In a matter concerning one's personal comfort so closely, care should certainly be exercised, and only a skillful and reliable dentist he entrusted with their treatment. Dr. Quincy A. Scott stands at the head of the profession in this vicinity in operative, surgical and mechanical dentistry, and those who place themselves in his care may rely upon having all operations performed in the most scientific manner. His long and valuable experience and great skill, combined with the unprecedented success which has attended his practice have made him a wide and lasting reputation. The Dr.'s specialty is the extraction of teeth without giving his patients any pain whatever. His method of doing this is superior to all others from the great fact that it is absolutely safe. Old men and women, children, nervous people, consumptives, asthmatics, those who have weak lungs, and those who have heart disease, and people suffering with all forms of debility, can inhale Dr. Scott's anæsthetic with entire confidence and safety, and have their aching and deceased teeth extracted while they are enjoying pleasant dreams. Those who have been dreading the operation for a long time may banish their fears when they enter the great steam dental establishment, 278 Penn avenue, 3d door above Ninth street.—Leader Aug. 14.

In hot weather an attack of Diarrhœa or indeed any complaint of the Bowels, rapidly exhausting the strength, and renders the necessity of prompt treatment imperative; in all such cases Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam is an effectual remedy, acting quickly and curing thoroughly.

WSM&W.

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, August 18, 1875.

REMARKS—Trade was moderately active to-day in nearly all branches of produce and prices continued steady. Flour continues brisk and grain is also about the same, there being no new features worthy of mention.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance on the prices given:

Apples.	
Choice ₩ bbl.	$3 00@4 00
Medium.....	2 00@3 00
Apple Butter.	
Choice.....	50@55
Other grades.....	35@40
Alcohol.	
Per gal.....	$2 40@2 55
Highwines.....	1 24@1 26
Ales.	
India, per bbl....	$ @11
Porter.....	9@10
X.....	@ 9
XX.....	@10
Ashes.	
Pearl ash.....	7 @8
Pot ash.....	8 @
Soda ash.....	3 25@4 00
Refined.....	4 00@5 00
Brooms.	
No. 1, ₩ doz.....	$2 00
No. 2, ₩ doz.....	2 25
No. 3, ₩ doz.....	2 50
No. 4, ₩ doz.....	3 00
No. 5, ₩ doz.....	3 50
No. 6, ₩ doz.....	3 75
Carpet Brooms—	
No. 3, ₩ doz.....	4 00
No. 4, ₩ doz.....	4 25
No. 5, ₩ doz.....	4 50
Fancy Carpet.....	4 50
Toy Brooms—	
Per doz.....	$1 50@$2 00
Misses'.....	2 50@ 2 75
Steamboat.....	3 00@ 4 00
Whisps, fancy.	1 50@ 2 00
Whisps, plain.	1 25@ 1 75
Broom Corn.	
Good to choice...	12½@13½
Fair to good.....	10½@11
Inferior brush..	8½@ 9¾
Crooked.....	6½@ 8
Beeswax.	
Good to choice.....	25@30
Butter.	
Common.....	10@13
Fair.....	15@18
Choice.....	20@25
Beans.	
Che. navy ₩ bu.	$2 15@2 25
Medium.....	2 00@2 10
Bagging.	
Two bush.....	33
Two half bush.....	35
Three bush.....	45
Banner Baking Powder	
₩ 2c cans, per doz...	$1 50
4 do do	3 00
7 do do	5 50
5 do do	20 00
10 ₩ boxes, ₩ lb.....	40
Cheese.	
Ohio factory.....	10 @11
N. Y. factory.....	12½@13½
Limberger.....	14@15
Sweitzer.....	16@15
Cement.	
Youghiogheny	$1 75@2 00
Lossy, hydra'lic	2 00@2 25
Johnstown, do.	2 00@2 25
Peoenix, do.....	2 00@2 25
Portsmouth.....	3 00@3 50
White lime.....	1 50@1 75
Plaster, ton 1 Lpe.	
Best quality.....	$7 25@8 00
Second quality.	7 50@7 75
Crackers.	
Water.....	6½
Sugar.....	9
Lemon biscuits.....	11
Soda.....	8½
Ginger Snaps.....	12
Canned Goods.	
Asparagus, 2½ lb....	$3 75
Blackberries, 2lb....	1 75@1 90
Beans Lima, 2lb.....	2 00
Beans String, 2lb....	1 75
Coke.	
Connellsv'g, in bu.	$2 50@2 75
Cranberries	
Per bbl.....	$6 00@8 00
Per box.....	1 50@2 00
Eggs.	
Per doz.....	15@16
Feathers.	
Live geese.....	55@62
Common.....	30@35
Fish.	
No. 1 extra mess mackeral, ₩ bbl.	$24 00
No. 1 mess.....	22 00
Extra No. 1 shore....	21 00
Extra No. 1 bay.....	18 00
No. 1 shore.....	18 00
New No. 2.....	12 00
New No. 3.....	9½@10
Bonel'ss codfish ₩ lb.	7@ 7½
Round herring ₩ bbl.	5 25@6 75
White fish, ₩ ½ bbl.....	6 50@
Lake herring, ₩ ½ bbl.....	4 75@5 00
Lake trout, do.	5 75@
Labrador her'g ₩ bbl split..	9 50@
Potomac, do ₩ bbl.....	7 75@
Flour.	
Jobbing Price.	
White Winter..	$7 75@8 25
Wisconsin.....	6 75@7 00
Minnesota.....	7 25@7 50
Fair.....	7 25@7 50
Rye, ₩ bbl.....	6 00@6 25
Graham.....	6 50@6 75
Oat Meal.....	8 75@9 00
Groceries.	
Green Coffee—	
Fancy Rio.....	24 @25
Choice Rio.....	23½@24
Prime Rio.....	22½@23
Good Rio.....	21 @22
Java.....	30 @
Roasted Coffee—	
Rio, in papers.....	28 @
Rio, in bulk.....	23 @
Java, in papers.....	40 @
Java, in bulk.....	33½
Teas—	
Young Hyson.....	50@1 00
Gunpowder.....	60@1 25
Imperial.....	50@1 00
Japan.....	50@1 00
Oolong.....	75@ 85
Fancy.....	$1 00@
Souchong.....	75@ 85
Rice—	
Choice Carolina..	8½@9
Patna.....	7½@8
Rangoon.....	7¼@7½
Spices—	
Cloves, ₩ lb..	50@
Allspice.....	17½@18½
Cassia.....	23@ 25
Nutmegs.....	$1 35@
Pepper.....	25@
Candles—	
Star, full weight.	18
Stearine.....	16
Sugars—	
Standard A...	10¾@11
Standard B...	10¾@10¾
Do extra C...	10¾@10¾
Extra C yellow	9¾@
Extra B yellow	9¾@10
Extra C white.	10 @
New Orleans...	9 @ 9¾
Cut loaf.....	12½@12¾
Crushed.....	11½@11¾
Powdered.....	11½@12
Granulated....	11 @11¾
Molasses—	
Strictly ch'ce N O.	72@75
Prime.....	70@
Good.....	65@
Syrups—	
Extra white drips.	70@
Sugar drips.	60@
Lower grades.....	35@50
Starch—	
Pearl.....	5 @
Silver gloss....	9½@
Corn.....	10½@
Soaps—	
Irish, ₩ box.....	$4 50
Babbit's best.....	7 00
Babbit's N.Y. city	9 50
German mottled.	7½
Soda—	
Bi-carb, ₩ 10 lb pkgs.	6
Bi-carb, ₩ lb papers..	7
Fresh Fruits.	
Mellons ₩ 100	10 00@15 00
Bl'k'brs ₩ pl.....	1 50
Plums ₩ box....	3 50@4 00
Pears per box....	3 00@4 50
Whortleberries ₩ pail.....	1 25@1 50
Peaches ₩ bx.	75@1 50
Grain.	
Wheat—	
Ky. & Mich.	$1 60@1 65
Ohio & Ill.....	1 55@1 58
Do Amber.....	1 50@1 54
O & Pa. red.	1 50@1 55
Spring wheat	1 45@1 50
Corn—	
Shelled, yellow...	86@87
Do mixed.....	80@85
Ear yellow.....	84@85
Do mixed.....	80@82
Oats—	
White prime.....	57@58
Mixed.....	55@56
Rye—	
Rye.....	$1 10@1 12
Hops.	
New Crop for 1874.	35@40
Hay	
Prime Tim on track	27@28
Loose by wagon....	14@20
Hides.	
Heavy steer.....	8 @8½
Medium cow, calf.	7 @7½
Green salted ti.	6½@ 7
Green salt kip.	10 @12
Hominy.	
Per bbl.....	$4 25@4 50
Honey.	
New ₩ lb.....	25 @30
Old.....	20 @25
Oils.	
Lard, ex. No. 1	$1 05@
Do No. 1.....	95@
Do No. 2.....	75
Carbon.....	9½@ 9¾
Mill Feed.	
Bran, per cwt..	1 00@1 05
Shorts, per cwt.	1 10@1 25
Middlings.....	1 45@1 50
Chopped Feed.	1 65@1 70
Oil Meal.....	1 90@2 00
Potatoes.	
New.....	$2 00@2 50
Provisions.	
Hams—	
Extra S C ₩ lb.	14½@
Should's, ex S C.	12 @
Bfast bacon, S C.	15½@
Dried beef ex S.	15
C. old.....	15½@
Beef tongues, S	
C, ₩ doz.....	7 00@
Bacon Shoulders.	10½@
Rib sides.....	12 @
Clear rib do.....	12½@
Clear Sides.....	14½@
Mess pork.....	$23 00@23 50
Lard—	
Prime leaf in tierces, ₩ lb.....	14½
Do Half bbls.....	15
Lard Ref. for export use in tierces	15
Do in ½ bbls.....	15½
Do in buckets.....	16
Do 3 lb cadd.es....	17½
Do 5 lb do.....	17½
Do 3 lb pails.....	18½
Do 5 lb do.....	18½
Do 2 lb do.....	18
Rags.	
Good mixed.....	2½@3
Woolen.....	½@
Salt.	
Car lots, ₩ bbl.	$1 30@1 35
Jobbing lots.....	1 45@1 55
Tallow.	
Choice.....	8½@8¾
Medium.....	7½@7¾
Seeds	
Buckwheat.....	$1 50@
Flaxseed.....	1 55@2 00
Timothy.....	3 15@3 25
Clover.....	9 00@9 50
Poultry.	
Live chickens, ₩ pr	45@55
Tomatoes ₩ bu	$1 50@2 00
Cabbages ₩ doz	50@ 60
Cucumbers ₩ bx	1 25@1 50
Gr'n Corn ₩ doz	15@ 20
Onions, ₩ bbl.	3 00@4 00
Wool.	
Fine, ₩ lb.....	28@40
Medium.....	41@44
Coarse.....	30@41
Tub washed.....	41@46
Combing, fine....	46@48
Do coarse & medium	43@46
Pulled.....	30@

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, August 18, 1875.

REMARKS—The usual quietness prevailed to-day, the volume of business being exceedingly light, but prices remained steady. There seems to be a lull in the market at present, and buyers are holding off unless they purchase at their own figures, which dealers do not accede to with willingness.

CRUDE.

United pipe line at the wells was quoted at 93¾@95c. Immediate shipment ruled at $1 17½@1 18¾, and Conduit pipe [at wells at 93¾@95c.

REFINED.

Philadelphia delivery was quoted at 11@11¼c; Baltimore delivery 11@11¼c; N. Y. delivery 11¼@11¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market continues quiet. We quote at $1 35@1 40 for city make and $1 15@1 20 for country do, according to quality and size of barrel.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, August 18.

Cotton.....	14¼@ 14¾
Flour, super.....	$5 00 @$5 60
Flour, common to good....	5 75 @6 20
Flour, good to choice.....	6 25 @6 35
Wheat, No. 1 Chicago Spring.....	1 41 @1 43
Wheat, amber western..	1 49 @1 50
Rye.....	1 08 @
Corn, western mixed.....	78 @ 80
Oats, western mixed.....	60 @ 64
Coffee.....	17½@ 20
Eggs.....	21½@ 22
Sugar, fair to good refining	7⅞@ 8
Petroleum, refined.....	11¾@
Rye.....	1 70 @1 75
Petroleum, crude.....	5⅜@ 5½
Rosin.....	1 70 @1 75
Turpentine.....	31½@ 32
Pork.....	21 40 @21 45
Beef, long clear.....	@12¾
Lard, prime steam.....	14 @
Cheese.....	5 @ 11¼
Whisky.....	1 24 @

Dry Goods.

Business was moderate with commission houses and jobbing trade was more active. Cotton goods moved steadily and unchanged in prices. Prints and ginghams in good demand. Worsted dress goods active. Woolen shawls in fair request. Wool flannels doing well and blankets in moderate demand. A large auction sale of ribbons and millinery goods proved a success.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 18.

Flour, western family...	$ 5 50 @ 5 75
do western super.....	4 75 @5 25
Wheat, mixed.....	1 40 @
No. 2 amber western.....	1 43
No. 2 red.....	1 49 @
Corn, western mixed.....	80 @
Oats, western mixed.....	66 @ 68
" white.....	69 @ 70
Rye.....	90 @ 97
Hay.....	24 00 @30 00
Bulk, shoulders.....	9 25
clear rib sides.....	12 50 @12 75
Pork.....	22 50 @
Hams.....	14 50 @14 75
Butter, western extra....	25 @
" firsts.....	23 @24
Coffee.....	17½@ 20
Petroleum, refined.....	11 @ 11¼
" crude.....	5¼@ 5¼
Whisky.....	1 24 @

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 18.

Flour, good to choice.....	$5 25 @5 75
" spring extras.....	5 25 @5 87½
Wheat, spot.....	1 18½@
" seller Sept..	1 17⅝@
Corn, seller October.....	70 @
" seller September.....	68¾@ 68⅞
Oats, seller Sept.....	36 @ 36¼
" seller August.....	39½@
Rye, seller September....	78 @
Barley, seller Sept.....	1 18 @
Pork, cash.....	20 75 @
" seller September.....	20 25 @
Lard, seller September....	13 30 @
Whisky.....	1 19½

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 18.

Cotton.....	14½
Flour family.....	$ 7 75@ 7 87½
Wheat red.....	1 55@1 60
Corn.....	75 @ 78
Oats.....	68 @ 73
Pork.....	21 25@21 50
Bacon—shoulders.....	9½@
" clear rib sides.....	13½@ 13¾
" clear.....	13¾@14
Lard steam.....	13¾@ 13¾
Whisky.....	$ 1 18@

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.

Flour, Wis & Minn ex. fam.....	$6 50 @7 00
High grades.....	7 50 @8 50
Wheat, white.....	1 60 @1 65
" amber.....	1 50 @
" red.....	1 42 @1 46
Corn, western mixed.....	82 @ 83
" yellow.....	83 @ 84
Oats, western mixed.....	72 @
Petroleum, refined.....	11 @ 11½
crude.....	8¾@
Whisky.....	1 24

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 18.

Wheat, No 1 red.....	$1 48
No 2.....	1 43
Corn, ear on track.....	78 @ 79
Shelled mixed from store..	81 @ 82
Oats, No 1.....	47 @
White.....	72
Petroleum, S W car lots...	9¾
Ohio State test.....	10¾

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 18.

Cotton.....	12½@ 13
Flour, ex. spring.....	$ 5 75 @6 25
Wheat.....	1 50 @ 1 54
Corn, No 2	65 @ 68
Oats No 2.....	44½@ 46¼
Pork.....	$21 50 @22 00
Bacon	10 00 @13 75
Lard.....	13 @

Wool

BOSTON, August 18.—There is no change in domestic wool. There is a fair demand for all kinds from manufacturers, but medium fleeces and combings and delaine fleeces are most in request and command very full prices. Fine fleeces are more inquired for and prices are now touched so low a point that manufacturers are purchasing with more confidence. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 46@50c. Michigan and Wisconsin flee